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ABSTRACT

A statistical report on public broadcasting describes the status of the industry for 1973. Six major subject areas are covered: development of public broadcasting, finance, employment, broadcast and production, national interconnection services, and audiences of public broadcasting. Appendixes include supplementary tables showing facilities, income by source and state, percent distribution of broadcast hours, in-school broadcast hours, and listings of public radio and public television stations on the air as of June 30, 1973. There are 14 figures and 25 summary tables. (SK)

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

STATUS REPORT ON PUBLIC BROADCASTING 1973

ADVANCE EDITION

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

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Table A.--Public broadcasting industry's income and expenditures, by source of income and type of expenditure: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1973

Income		Expenditures	
Source of income	Amount	Type of expenditure	Amount
Gross income	$284,149,433	Total expenditures	$234,408,809
Intra-industry	45,311,060	Direct operating costs	194,603,399
Federal	55,585,000		
State and local tax sources	112,145,430	Salaries	98,440,859
All other sources*	71,107,943	Other costs	96,162,540
(Nonduplicated income) . . .	(238,838,373)	Capital expenditures	39,805,410

* Includes income received from State colleges and universities.

Table B.--All employees and minority employees of public broadcasting industry, by employment status: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972.

Employment status	All employees*	Minority employees**
Total	11,085	1,264
Full-time	7,797	787
Half- and part-time	3,288	477

* For aggregate United States.
** For coterminous United States only.

Table C.--Broadcast and production hours of public television stations and licensees and CPB-qualified public radio stations: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972.

Public television		CPB-qualified radio stations	
(Number of stations/licensees) . . .	(207/133)	(Number of stations) . . .	(121)
Total broadcast hours	710,303	Total broadcast hours	647,738
Classroom programming	241,806	Educational, informational, and cultural programming	546,333
General audience programming	468,497	In-school and in-service programming	17,433
Total production hours	36,007	All other programming	83,972
Live	12,436	Total local production hours	403,771
Tape	22,680	Live	298,061
Film	891	Tape	105,710

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ON
PUBLIC BROADCASTING
1973

by

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and

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CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING
Henry Loomis, President

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

Washington: December 1974

FOREWORD

This report is part of a continuing series of statistical reports on public broadcasting. It is based largely on data provided by public radio and television licensees and other public broadcasting organizations to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB). The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's (DHEW) Education Division has supported the data collection activities, analysis of data, and preparation of reports in the series. Ben Posner, Vice President and Treasurer of CPB, and Boyd Ladd, Assistant Director for Statistical Development, NCES, have directed the two agencies in these endeavors.

This publication presents the status of the public broadcasting industry in 1973. It covers six major subject areas: development of public broadcasting, finance, employment, broadcast and production, national interconnection services, and audiences of public broadcasting.

We sincerely appreciate the time and information provided by participating organizations.

Henry Loomis
President, Corporation for
Public Broadcasting

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National Center for
Education Statistics

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INTRODUCTION

Public Broadcasting in the United States emerged in its present form with the enactment of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. (Prior to this time, the system had been better known as educational broadcasting.) The 1967 act was a direct result of a broadly conceived study of, and recommendations for, noncommercial television in the United States made by the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, created in 1964 for these purposes.

Public broadcasting has been growing rapidly since the early 1950's and especially so in the years since 1967. The recommendations of the Carnegie Commission and the Public Broadcasting Act provided a great promise that a wide variety of programs of excellent quality would be made available to all Americans, and that Federal commitments would be made to ensure adequate financing of such activities. Since 1967, visible progress has been made in public broadcasting. The act established the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) to provide a broad range of financing and assistance for broadcast projects. CPB began operation in 1969 and formed the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) in 1970 to manage a national interconnection service and to provide distribution of national programs to public television stations throughout the country. A year later, CPB also helped establish National Public Radio (NPR)-- the primary national program production, acquisition, and promotion agency, responsible for distribution of national programs to radio stations throughout its national interconnection system.

Although CPB and the broadcasting industry have made efforts to improve quality and variety of programs for as many Americans as possible, such efforts have been plagued by insufficient financing. Today, in fact, 6 years after enactment of the Public Broadcasting Act, the industry as a whole is not yet able to fulfill its goals, and the Federal financing, although notable, is not yet adequate for these goals.

During the past several years, the most obvious growth of the system has been in terms of increased numbers of stations and increased broadcast time on the air. At the close of 1973, the industry provided only 78 percent of the total American population with television services and 60 percent with radio services; many stations continue to receive inadequate financial support.

In 1967, the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television published a report[1] that attempted to assess educational television. However, that report dealt only with educational television stations, especially the financial aspect of their operations. Until CPB assumed public broadcasting's annual survey function in 1970, the National Association of Educational Broadcaster's Educational Television Stations Division made these surveys and published annual reports.[2] These reports concentrated mainly on the financial activites of television station operations. There were no reliable public radio reports based on nationwide surveys until fiscal year 1970; since then, CPB, with the assistance of DHEW/ED/National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), has published annual reports, based on the data gathered from CPB-qualified public radio stations.[3]

Previously published reports by the Carnegie Commission and National Association of Educational Broadcasters presented data on activities of broadcast licensees and stations. A series of publications on television and radio by CPB and NCES have covered a broader range of subjects, such as finance, employment, broadcast and production.[4] But these too have included only operations of broadcast licensees and stations.[5]

The public broadcasting industry in the United States consists of more than just broadcast licensees and stations; it also includes various supportive organizations. For example, the public television system relies heavily on the service of interconnection systems, independent production centers, and television tape-film libraries. In recent years, especially since the establishment of CPB, PBS, and NPR, these supportive organizations have played increasingly important roles and have become an integral part of public broadcasting.

This report is the first attempt to present an overview of the industry and trends in public broadcasting for use of the public broadcasting community and other interested persons and organizations.

SCOPE OF WORK AND ANALYSIS DESIGN

Scope

This report covers six major subject areas: (1) Development of Public Broadcasting, (2) Finance, (3) Employment, (4) Broadcast and Production, (5) National Interconnection Services and (6) Public Broadcasting Audience.

The first chapter presents brief descriptions of the growth of public radio and television and the contributions to public broadcasting of three major agencies (Ford Foundation, HEW's Educational Facilities Program, and Corporation for Public Broadcasting). The next three chapters (on finance, employment, and broadcast and production) provide information on and analysis on the present status of public broadcasting organizations, based on data gathered from CPB annual surveys of the industry. The chapter on national interconnection services describes the activities of the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and National Public Radio (NPR). The final chapter is devoted to both the potential and the actual audience, based on the CPB, American Research Bureau, and Nielsen studies.

Data Used in Report

For a variety of reasons, data in this report are presented by calendar year or by fiscal year. Thus, data from the annual surveys are strictly based on the fiscal year, but the station counts in the chapter on development of public broadcasting are made on the basis of calendar year to conform with the historical data available at this time.

The finance, employment, and broadcast and production aspects are, in most cases, presented and analyzed by public broadcasting's three major types of organization: (1) public television licensees and stations, (2) public radio stations, and (3) supportive organizations. For finance, data are also presented in terms of public television and public radio systems.

The statistics for finance are based on fiscal year 1973 survey data collected from the 144 CPB-qualified public radio stations, 152 public television licensees, and 18 supportive organizations. Since the fiscal year 1973 data on employment are not yet available, these statistics are from the fiscal year 1972 data base, derived from 121 CPB-qualified radio stations, 138 television licensees, and 20 supportive organizations. Broadcast and production statistics are also based on the fiscal year 1972 data base; however, because many new television stations were on the air for a very short period, these data are compiled--for public television--from the 133 licensees and 207 stations on the air from the beginning of the fiscal year, and--for public radio--from all 121 CPB-qualified radio stations.

Many of these television stations at present have merely a transmitting capacity with a set of identifying call letters. These stations do not have their own producing facilities; they are usually operated by parent licensees which own and manage multiple stations. Thus, during fiscal year 1972, there were 223 television stations on the air, but these stations were owned and operated by 138 licensees. For this reason, public television statistics in this report, in most instances, are presented in terms of "licensee" rather than "station."

In addition to data from the CPB annual surveys and other publications, other information is derived from a number of published and unpublished materials by various agencies, such as the Federal Communications Commission, Ford Foundation, HEW's Educational Facilities Branch, the Nielsen Company, and the American Research Bureau.

Organization of the Public Broadcasting Industry

The public broadcasting industry technically consists of the following organizations surveyed for this report:

A. Public television licensees and stations.

B. CPB-qualified public radio stations.

C. Supportive organizations.

General:

Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)
National Association of Educational Broadcasters (NAEB)

Television only:

Central Educational Network (CEN)
Children's Television Workshop (CTW)
Eastern Educational Television Network (EEN)
Family Communications, Inc. (FCI)
Midwestern Educational Television, Inc. (MET)
National Educational Television (NET)
National Instructional Television Center (NITC)
National Public Affairs Center for Television (for fiscal year 1972 only; merged with WETA-TV, Washington, D.C., during fiscal year 1973.) (NPACT)
New York Network (State University of New York) (SUNY)
Ohio Educational Television Network Commission (OETNC)
Pennsylvania Public Television Network (PPTN)

Public Broadcasting Service (including Public Television Library) (PBS)
Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting (RMCPB)
Southern Educational Communications Association (SECA)
Western Educational Network (WEN)

Radio only:

Eastern Public Radio Network (EPRN)
National Center for Audio Experimentation (for fiscal year 1972 only; reported with WHA-AM Madison, Wisconsin during 1973.) (NCAE) (WHA-AM-FM)
National Public Radio (NPR)

Several other organizations operated very closely with public broadcasting. However, since some of these organizations did not send in annual surveys, and some were not in existence at the time of the survey, the present report excludes such organizations.

Footnotes to "Introduction"

[1]The Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, Public Television: A Program for Action (New York: Harper and Row, Inc., 1967).

[2]National Association of Educational Broadcasters/Educational Television Stations published the following reports:

Financial and Operating Reports: July 1966 - June 1967 (Washington, D.C.,: NAEB, 1968).

Financial and Operating Reports of Public Television Stations: July 1967 - June 1968 (Washington, D.C.,: NAEB, 1969).

The Financial Status of Public Broadcasting Stations in the United States: 1968 - 1969 (Washington, D.C.,: NAEB, 1970).

[3]CPB-qualified radio stations refer to those stations determined to be eligible for CPB Community Service Grants. See Appendix C for the eligibility criteria.

[4]Corporation for Public Broadcasting with the assistance of DHEW/ED/NCES published the following reports:

Footnotes (Introduction - continued)

Financial Statistics of Noncommercial Television License Holders: Fiscal Year 1970 ad. ed. (Washington, D.C.: CPB, 1971).

Financial Statistics of CPB-Qualified Public Radio Stations: Fiscal Year 1970 ad. ed. (Washington, D.C.: HEW/OE, 1971).

Employment Statistics of Public Television Licensees: June 30, 1970 ad. ed. (Washington, D.C.: HEW/OE, 1972).

Financial Statistics of Public Television Licensees: Fiscal Year 1971 ad. ed. (Washington, D.C.: CPB, 1972).

Broadcast and Production Statistics of Public Television Stations and Licensees: Fiscal Year 1971 ad. ed. (Washington, D.C.: CPB, 1972).

Summary Statistics of CPB-Qualified Public Radio Stations: Fiscal Year 1971 ad. ed. (Washington, D.C.: CPB, 1973).

Summary Statistics of Public Television Licensees: Fiscal Year 1971 ad. ed. (Washington, D.C.: CPB, 1973).

Summary Statistics of CPB-Qualified Public Radio Stations: Fiscal Year 1972 ad. ed. (Washington, D.C.: CPB, 1974).

[5]In addition, various agencies, including CPB, since 1961, have published biannually a series of studies (One Week of Public Television) of educational television's programing during a certain designated week. The latest study in the series, One Week of Public Television, April 1972, was published by CPB in 1973. The first similar study in public radio, One Week of Public Radio, December 9-15, 1973, was published by CPB in 1974.

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING

GROWTH OF PUBLIC RADIO

The first noncommercial radio station began experimental operation in 1919 in Madison, Wisconsin, with the identifying call letters 9XM (later changed to WHA). The early years in the development of the radio industry were chaotic; broadcasters operated their stations almost at will, jumped frequencies and power, and, in general, created considerable confusion on the air. To overcome such problems, the Radio Act of 1927 created the Federal Radio Commission (FRC), and authorized it to use its regulatory power to license stations and to assign call letters. Meantime, as commercial radio stations rapidly increased and provided services equivalent to those offered by noncommercial stations, and as the depression during the early 1930's forced many educational institutions to close down their radio operations, the noncommercial radio industry quickly receded to a faint existence by 1937. Six years after the first noncommercial station began operation, the number of stations had mushroomed to 171, but by 1937 the stations were reduced to a mere 38.[1]

FM broadcasting and the establishment by the FCC of FM channels reserved for noncommercial use brought about a resurgence of noncommercial radio. The first assignment of reserved channels took place in 1938. That same year, the first noncommercial FM radio station was aired; during the next 10 years such stations increased slowly to 27. In 1941, five channels between 42 and 43 megahertz (MHz) were authorized for noncommercial FM use. The present reserved channel assignment was allocated by the FCC in 1945: 20 FM channels between 88 and 92 MHz were reserved exclusively for noncommercial educational broadcasting. In 1948, the FCC authorized low-power 10-watt FM broadcasting for noncommercial use, and in the following 20 years the number of noncommercial stations zoomed to more than 400. Additional historic steps were the FCC authorization of stereophonic broadcasting in 1961 and the 1967 Public Broadcasting Act that established CPB to assist public radio (and provided public radio facilities grants for the first time).

Additional impetus was given by CPB when it established National Public Radio (NPR) to manage distribution of national radio programs through the interconnection system and to produce national programs. In addition to NPR, the Eastern Public Radio Network (EPRN) provided services to the stations on the east coast. As a part of the 1973 reorganization, the Association for Public Radio Stations (APRS) was created by public radio stations to represent their interests

TABLE 1.--GROWTH OF NONCOMMERCIAL RADIO STATIONS: 1919 - 1973 (AT THE END OF CALENDAR YEAR)

Year		Number of stations		Major developments
1919	AM stations only	1		First noncommercial radio station
1925		171		In 1934 Communications Act enacted & FCC established
1937		38		
1938		1		First FM broadcasting (experimental)
1939		2		
1940		4		
1941		7		FM broadcasting authorized by FCC
1942		8		
1943		8		
1944		8		
1945		9		FCC reserved 20 FM channels exclusively for noncommercial educational channels
1946		10		
1947		15		
1948		27		FCC authorized low power (10 watt) educational FM broadcasting
1949		48		
1950		73		
1951	FM stations on reserved channels only counted*	85		
1952		98		
1953		112		
1954		122		
1955		123		
1956		125		
1957		141		
1958		151		
1959		162		
1960		175		
1961		194		FCC authorized FM "stereo" broadcasting
1962		209		
1963		237		
1964		255		
1965		268		
1966		296		
1967		326		Public Broadcasting Act enacted and CPB established
1968		362		HEW's Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program applied to public radio
1969	AM & FM stations on both reserved & nonreserved channels	438	(73) **	73 stations qualified, but Community Service Grants were not given until 1970
1970		497	(96) **	
1971		536	(109) **	NPR begins network operations
1972		598	(132) **	
1973		677	(147) **	APRS established

* From 1938 to 1968, the number of stations includes those stations broadcasting on reserved FM channels for educational broadcasting only.
Source: Federal Communications Commission, "Educational Television," Information Bulletin, April, 1971, p. 5 and CPB.

** Number in parentheses indicates the number of stations qualified for CPB's Community Service Grants.

before Congress, the Executive Branch, CPB, and the general public. At the end of 1973, there were 677 noncommercial stations. (See fig. 1 and table 1.) Most of these stations (632) were FM stations broadcasting on reserved FM channels, while 17 were FM stations on nonreserved channels and 28 were AM stations.

Since 1970, CPB has used a set of criteria to determine noncommercial stations' eligibility for Community Service Grants. The number of such CPB-qualified radio stations increased from 91 in fiscal year 1970 to 144 in fiscal year 1973. (See table 2.)

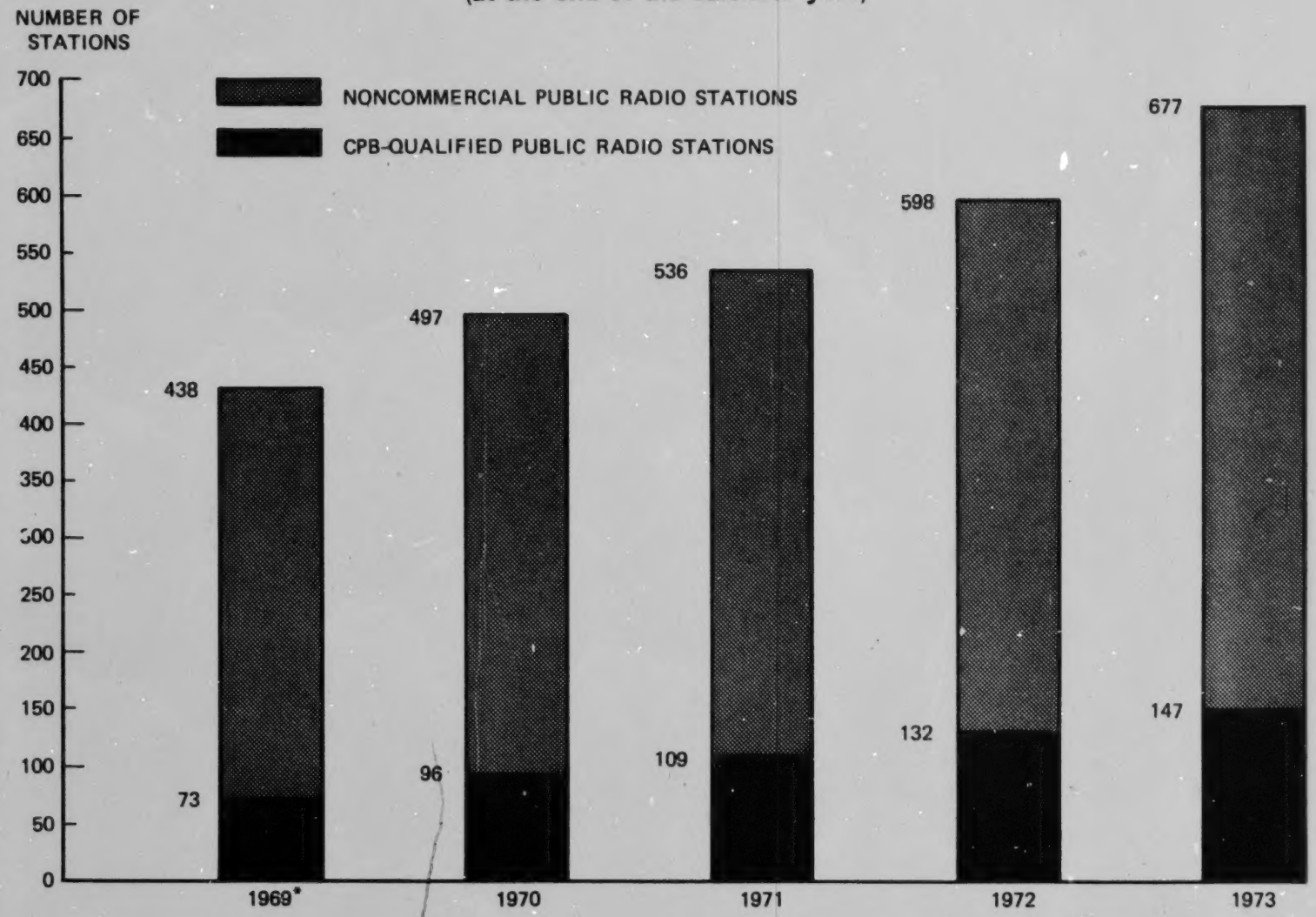
Table 2.--Number of CPB-qualified public radio stations, by type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1973

Type of licensee	Number of stations	Percent
All types	144*	100.0
Institutions of higher education	96	66.7
Local public school systems	14	9.7
State/municipal authorities	10	6.9
Community organizations	24	16.7

*Of the total, 125 were FM and 19 AM.

Of the 144 CPB-qualified radio stations in fiscal year 1973, a majority (96 stations) were licensed to institutions of higher education. Community organizations operated 24 stations, and the remaining 24 stations were licensed to public school systems and State/municipal authorities.

FIGURE 1. GROWTH OF NONCOMMERCIAL RADIO STATIONS: 1969-1973
(at the end of the calendar year)



*For information on station counts prior to 1969, see table 1.

GROWTH OF PUBLIC TELEVISION

The early years of noncommercial television broadcasting were much more orderly than those of noncommercial radio. In 1952 the FCC, aware of the needs of educational and commercial television, opened UHF channels for expanding television needs and, at the same time, reserved 242 television channel assignments for noncommercial educational use. These reservations constituted approximately 12 percent of the total channel allocation at that time.[2]

The first noncommercial television station went on the air in 1953 in Houston, Texas, with the identifying call letters KUHT. Within the next 9 years, the number of such stations increased to 74 (68 licensees). In 1962, there were 151 stations (111 licensees).

Another milestone occurred in 1967 with passage of the Public Broadcasting Act creating the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) to assist local public television and radio stations, to help in development of their broadcast activities and to provide national interconnection systems. CPB developed the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) in 1970 to manage distribution of national programs through national interconnection systems. In the 1973 reorganization of the public broadcasting industry, a new PBS emerged and formed a "partnership agreement" with CPB. Since the 1967 enactment of this act, the number of television stations has increased, and by the close of 1973 there were 242 public television stations (152 licensees). (See fig. 2 and table 3.)

Noncommercial educational reservation (channel allocations) has been revised several times since it was first issued in 1951, when the FCC reserved 242 channels (80 VHF and 162 UHF); by the middle of 1972, according to the FCC report, there were 127 VHF and 528 UHF allocations reserved for educational television.[3] In March 1974, the reserved television channels numbered 672 (540 UHF and 132 VHF). In the beginning of public television, virtually all stations were VHF. Since 1969, however, most of the construction permit grants and applications have been in the UHF spectrum. In late 1967, for the first time, the number of UHF stations on the air exceeded the number of VHF stations. With the number of VHF unused reservations continually diminishing, especially in the large metropolitan areas, the continued growth of UHF public television stations seems very likely.[4] All channel-receiver legislation that was in effect in 1964 also aided the rapid growth of UHF stations. According to the legislation, all television sets sold after April 30, 1964, had to be capable of receiving UHF as well as VHF signals. Of the 242 stations on the air at the close of 1973, there were 149 UHF and 93 VHF public television stations. (See table 3.)

FIGURE 2. GROWTH OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES AND STATIONS: 1953-1973
(at the end of the calendar year)

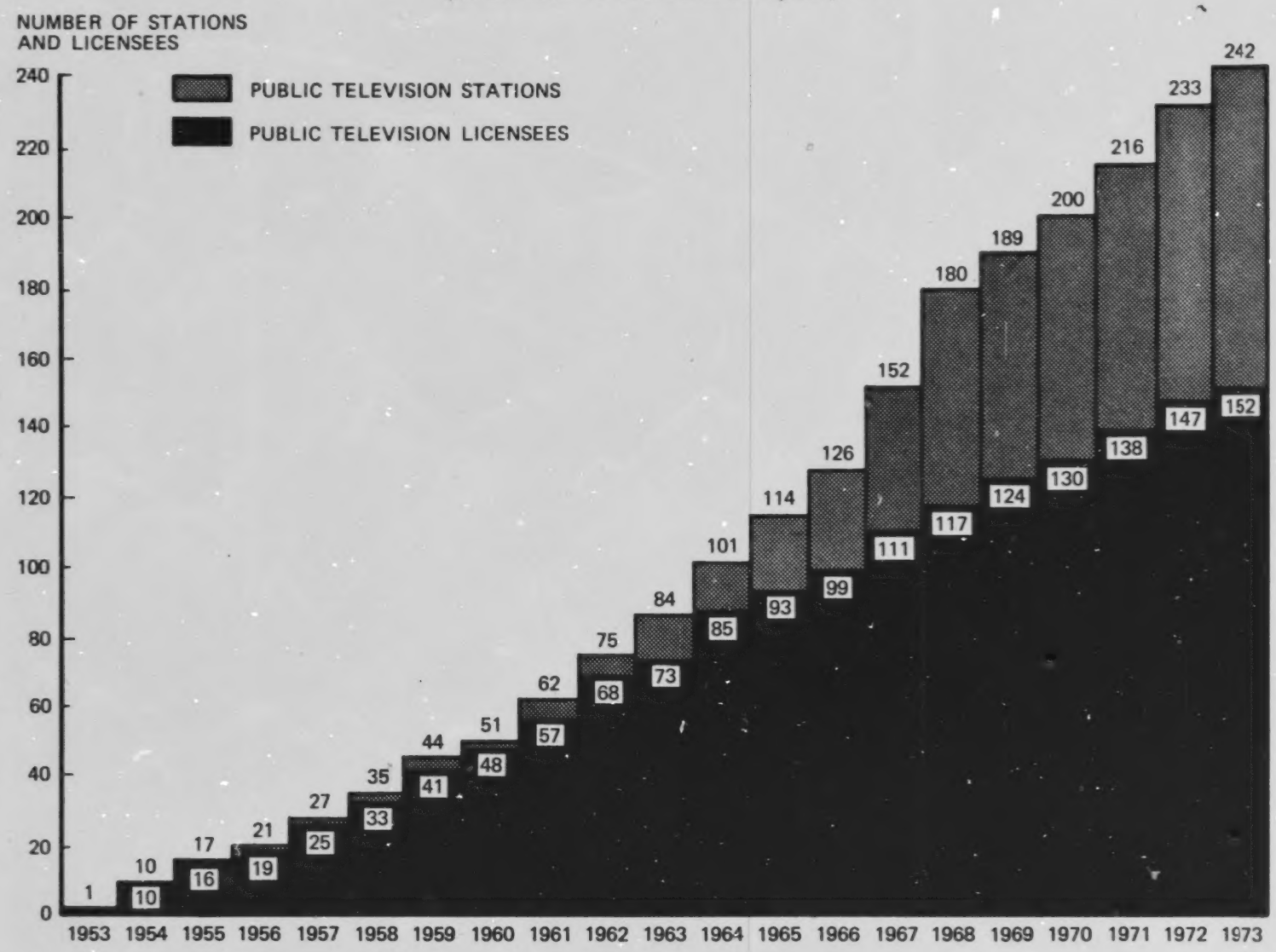


TABLE 3.--GROWTH OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES AND STATIONS: 1953 - 1973 (AT THE END OF CALENDAR YEAR)

Year	Number of licensees	Number of stations			Major developments
		Total	VHF	UHF	
1953	1	1	1	0	The first noncommercial television station
1954	10	10	8	2	
1955	16	17	13	4	
1956	19	21	17	4	
1957	25	27	22	5	
1958	33	35	28	7	
1959	41	44	34	10	
1960	48	51	37	14	
1961	57	62	44	18	
1962	68	75	50	25	HEW's Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program established
1963	73	84	53	31	
1964	85	101	61	40	All television channel receiver legislation in effect
1965	93	114	65	49	
1966	99	126	71	55	
1967	111	152	75	77	Public Broadcasting Act enacted CPB established
1968	117	180	79	101	
1969	124*	189	82	107	CPB in operation
1970	130*	200	87	113	PBS begins operation
1971	138*	216	92	124	
1972	147*	233	94	139	
1973	152*	242	93	149	New PBS emerged

* Includes stations operated independently from the parent licensees' operations: 1 such station for 1969 through 1972 and 4 for 1973.

At the end of fiscal year 1973, 150 public television licensees operated 236 stations. As table 4 shows, instututions of higher education and community organizations combined held 105 licenses and operated 135 stations. State/municipal authorities held only 26 licenses, but operated 81 stations. Local public school systems held only 19 licenses and operated 20 stations.

Table 4.--Number of public television licensees and stations, by type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1973

Type of licensee	Licensees		Stations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All types	150*	100.0	236	100.0
Institutions of higher education	53	35.3	72	30.5
Local public school systems	19	12.7	20	8.5
State/municipal authorities	26	17.3	81	34.3
Community organizations	52	34.7	63	26.7

*Includes four stations operated independently of the parent licensee.

In addition to the national network (PBS), there were six public television regional networks; three State network systems, consisting of stations licensed to various organizations within the States, and four major television program distribution centers (libraries) in 1973.

FORD FOUNDATION

The public broadcasting industry, especially public television, has been greatly aided by the Ford Foundation. From the very beginning of public television, the Foundation has played a key role in providing financial assistance to educational broadcasting. The Foudation provided funds for the development of instructional radio and television stations and programs through the Fund for Adult Education and the Fund for the Advancement of Education.[5]

It also has provided needed funds directly to broadcast and production projects for the educational broadcasting system.

As early as 1951, the Foundation helped establish the Television-Radio Workshop to produce educational and innovative television and radio programs for commercial broadcasters and national distribution by networks and individual stations. Some of the early well known productions were "Omnibus," "The Peoples Act," "Assembly IV," and the "Paris UN Assembly." In 1952, a year prior to the establishment of the first educational television station, KUHT in Houston, Texas, the Foundation helped establish the Educational Television and Radio Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan (later changed to NET). In 1959 its network and production headquarters moved to New York City.

Since 1967, when the Public Broadcasting Act became a law, the Foundation's role as leader of public television has been shared, for the first time, with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The Foundation established the Office of Public Broadcasting within the Foundation to administer its programs of financial assistance for public television programing in 1968.

Table 5.--Gross (accumulated) Ford Foundation grants and expenditures for educational broadcasts: 1951-1973

Category of expenditure	Grants and expenditure (1951-1973)
Gross total	$268,146,558
Television and radio	244,526,630
Others	23,619,928

Source: Ford Foundation. For detailed information, see table 6.

In 1970, when CPB established a new national interconnection system--Public Broadcasting Service--the Foundation also gave financial assistance. In the same year, National Educational Television merged with public television channel WNDT in New York, renamed WNET. Although the Foundation continues to be the major single source of private aid to noncommercial broadcasting, it works closely with CPB, which, since its establishment, has been the central

Table 6.--Ford Foundation grants and expenditures for educational broadcasting: fiscal years 1951 - 1973

Fiscal year	Ford Foundation grants and expenditures				
	All grants and expenditures*	Grants and expenditures for television and radio projects			Other grants and expenditures
		TV & radio	Television**	Radio***	
Total	$268,146,558	$244,526,630	$243,244,003	$1,282,627	$23,619,928
1951	1,439,091	1,439,091	946,291	492,800	0
1952	2,646,106	2,646,106	2,646,106	0	0
1953	4,534,271	4,490,021	4,339,116	150,905	44,250
1954	4,776,068	4,776,068	4,776,068	0	0
1955	3,139,195	3,139,195	3,139,195	0	0
1956	9,979,675	9,979,675	9,979,675	0	0
1957	4,749,720	4,749,720	4,674,970	74,750	0
1958	3,965,932	3,965,932	3,765,932	200,000	0
1959	11,342,112	11,126,112	11,113,512	12,600	216,000
1960	8,276,401	7,708,701	7,707,201	1,500	567,700
1961	9,005,979	8,140,359	8,125,359	15,000	865,620
1962	19,805,006	19,580,006	19,580,006	0	225,000
1963	15,159,310	7,423,652	7,423,652	0	7,735,658
1964	7,635,522	7,560,522	7,560,522	0	75,000
1965	8,256,203	7,171,903	7,171,903	0	1,084,300
1966	16,438,700	16,288,700	16,288,700	0	150,000
1967	26,675,544	23,000,544	22,962,544	38,000	3,675,000
1968	11,811,816	10,998,411	10,961,911	36,500	813,405
1969	26,328,043	25,301,843	25,116,271	185,572	1,026,200
1970	18,000,243	17,098,172	17,023,172	75,000	902,071
1971	19,228,188	18,155,198	18,155,198	0	1,072,990
1972	22,711,646	19,103,000	19,103,000	0	3,608,646
1973	12,241,787	10,683,699	10,683,699	0	1,558,088

Source: Ford Foundation

* Includes grants made to television and radio and other activities. Other activities include grants not specifically designated for television and radio; i.e., communication studies, or grants in which television and radio are only a portion of the activities.

** Includes grants awarded to television and radio projects. Some of these grants were awarded to commercial television, particularly in the early 1950's, and to television projects in other countries.

*** Includes only those grants in which radio was the principal activity, but does not include those grants designated for television and radio.

element in the industry. Foundation grants have gone to a variety of projects ranging from national program production to local station development. As tables 5 and 6 show, the Ford Foundation's fincancial contribution to public (educational) broadcasting, during the period 1951 - 1973, amounted to slightly more than $244.5 million.

HEW'S EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING FACILITIES PROGRAM

The establishment of HEW's Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program is one of the noteworthy events in the history of public broadcasting.

In 1962, the Congress passed the Educational Broadcasting Facilities Act to provide a financial assistance program based on Federal matching grants for construction of educational television broadcasting facilities. Quickly signed into law in the same year, the law authorized the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide $32 million in financial assistance over a five-year period to eligible applicants for construction and expansion of educational television broadcasting facilities. When the Public Broadcasting Act was passed 5 years later, public radio was eligible for the first time for matching facilities grants from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Since the beginning of the Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program in fiscal year 1963 to the end of fiscal year 1973, $77.6 million in Federal funds have been awarded; these funds have been matched by $27.4 million non-Federal dollars for project costs. These figures cover both television and radio projects. The number of public television stations going on the air or under construction during this period increased from 76 to 239. Of this number, 140 stations received grants ($35.57 million) to begin operations; an additional 176 grants ($35.97 million) were awarded for improvements at existing stations. In the five years that radio stations have been eligible under the program, 40 grants ($2.9 million) have been awarded for new station construction and 64 ($3.14 million) for expansion of existing public radio stations. (See table 7 and appendix table A.)

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) was created by the 1967 Public Broadcasting Act. The board of directors of the Corporation consists of 15 members appointed by the President of

Table 7.--Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program's total grant awards: Fiscal years 1963-1973 (Dollars in millions)

Category	Total grant awards		Awards for activation		Awards for expansion	
	No. of awards	Amount	No. of awards	Amount	No. of awards	Amount
Total	420	$77.58	180	$38.47	240	$39.11
Educational television	316	71.54	140	35.57	176	35.97
Educational radio	104	6.04	40	2.90	64	3.14

Source: Derived from Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program (FY 1963 - FY 1973), National Center for Educational Technology, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, July 1973. (See appendix table A for detailed information.)

the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. CPB is not a Federal agency, but a private, nonprofit corporation established to facilitate the development of educational radio and television broadcasting and to protect such broadcasting from extraneous interference and control.

Since its beginning, CPB has been the leading element of public broadcasting, providing funds to stations and agencies throughout the industry. CPB helped establish the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and National Public Radio (NPR) to manage distribution of programs through national interconnection systems. CPB provides direct financial assistance to eligible radio and television licensees in the form of Community Service Grants. In addition, it funds various national programs such as "Firing Line," "Nova," "The Electric Company," "Mister Rogers," "Advocates," "Bill Moyers' Journal," "Black Journal," "Masterpiece Theater," and many others.

The Corporation has been funded, for the most part, by Federal government appropriation, although it also receives funds from a number of other sources. From fiscal year 1969 to fiscal year 1973, the Corporation has received $113 million through Congressional appropriations. As table 8 shows, the appropriation available to CPB for fiscal year 1974 is $47.75 million; for fiscal year 1975, $65 million has been authorized by Congress.

Table 8.--Congressional appropriations to Corporation for Public Broadcasting: Fiscal years 1969-1974
(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal year	Budget estimate to Congress	House allowance	Senate allowance	Appropriation
1969*	$ 9,000	**	$ 6,000	$ 5,000
1970	15,000	**	15,000	15,000
1971	22,000	**	27,000	23,000
1972	35,000	$35,000	35,000	35,000
1973	45,000	45,000***	45,000***	35,000***
1974	55,000	**	55,000	50,000****

* Year of first appropriation.
** Items not included in House bill because of lack of authorization. Senate act considered by House members in conference
*** Authorizing legislation vetoed. Fiscal year 1973 operation under continuing resolution.
**** $50 million appropriated, but $2.25 million was placed in reserve by Office of Management and Budget. Therefore, the actual finding was $47.75 million.

Source: CPB in Brief (unpublished), Corporation for Public Broadcasting, June 1974, p. 39.

Those funds other than appropriation, grants from all sources, mostly non-Federal sources, are for restricted purposes. That is, the terms of the grant specify how the grant funds will be used. The majority of such restricted grants have been for production and distribution of national television programs. Most of these private funds, which have amounted to $5 million or more annually over the past several years, have been used as a basis for $5 million matching funds for the annual Congressional appropriation.

Footnotes for "Development of Public Broadcasting"

[1] Federal Communication Commission, "Educational Radio," Information Bulletin (April 1971): 1.

[2] Federal Communication Commission, "Educational Televison," Information Bulletin (September 1972): 2.

[3] Ibid., p. 5.

[4] Ibid., p. 5.

[5] The Fund for Adult Education (1951-1961) was for adult institutional education, and the Fund for Advancement of Education (1951-1958) was concerned with opportunities and facilites for the voluntary continuance of education after formal schooling is over. Although these two funds are no longer active, millions of dollars were spent for establishment and development for instructional broadcasting while they were in existence.

FINANCE

PUBLIC BROADCASTING INCOME

The total gross income of public broadcasting exceeded $284 million during fiscal year 1973. Of this amount, $45.3 million was received from, or transfered within, public broadcasting agencies (e.g., broadcasting licensees, stations, and supportive organizations). Public broadcasting as a system is in essence supported by revenue coming from outside its own industry. To assess such revenue in this report, it is assumed that this $45.3 million was not real income to the industry, but duplicated within the industry. Discounting the portion of duplicated income received, the industry's income amounted to $238.8 million. This represents a $16.5 million, or 7.4 percent, increase in fiscal year 1973 over fiscal year 1972. As table 9 indicates, this increase was less than those noted during previous years.

Table 9.--Public broadcasting income: Fiscal years 1970-1973
(Dollars in thousands)

Source of income	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973
Gross income	$153,867	$208,156	$262,215	$284,149
Intra-industry (duplicated)	15,729	29,139	39,831	45,311
Federal	23,161	34,476	59,812	55,585
All others	114,977	144,541	162,572	183,253
(Nonduplicated)	($138,138)	($179,017)	($222,384)	($238,838)

Table 9 demonstrates that while Federal contributions increased tremendously from 1970 to 1972, they decreased slightly in 1973. Income from all other sources (the non-Federal, non-duplicated portion) rose steadily and substantially every year. This increase was partly due to the increase in the number of licensees and stations each year.

As table 9 indicates, the duplicated portion of the income has also shown a sharp upswing over the years, the increased activities of various supportive organizations within the industry, such as CPB, PBS, NPR, and regional networks, were primarily responsible for the increase. At present, all indications are that such activities will become more important to the industry in years to come.

Of total nonduplicated income for fiscal year 1973,[1] 66.2 percent was received by public television licensees, 26.9 percent by supportive organizations, and 6.9 percent by radio stations. Table 10 indicates the largest source of public broadcasting's income was State and local tax sources, closely followed by the the Federal government.

Major income sources varied significantly between public television licensees and public radio stations. Although both types of operations relied heavily on a variety of tax sources, radio stations, particularly, received more support from such sources in proportion to their total amount of income.[2] (See table 10.)

State government and State boards of education contributed 28.4 percent of total income for television licensees, but only 11.3 percent of the radio stations' total income. (See table 11.) The largest single source of income for the radio stations was institutions of higher education (40.1 percent of the station's total income); television licensees reported that only 9.2 percent of their income came from that source. Foundations provided 9.6 percent of the total income of television operations, but only 2.3 percent of radio operations' income. Income from auctions constituted 4.3 percent of the total for television, but only 0.2 percent of radio income. (See table 11.)

Federal sources contributed directly nearly half the total income (46.2 percent) of supportive organizations and only 7.2 percent and 9.2 percent of income for television and radio, respectively. Intra-industry contributions were another major source of income for these supportive organizations (28.1 percent of their total income). (See fig. 3 and Table 10.)

An examination of income by public television and radio systems reveals that in fiscal year 1973 $216.14 million (90.6 percent of the industry's nonduplicated income) was received

Table 10.--Public broadcasting industry income, by tax and nontax source of income: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1973

Tax and nontax source of income	Public broadcasting industry income: fiscal year 1973			
	Total industry	Public television licensees	CPB-qualified radio stations	Supportive organizations
Gross income	$284,149,433	$176,090,297	$18,801,654	$89,257,482
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intra-industry sources	45,311,060	17,940,300	2,330,797	25,039,963
Percent of total	15.9	10.2	12.4	28.1
Federal government sources	55,585,000	12,635,590	1,734,032	41,215,378
Percent of total	19.6	7.2	9.2	46.2
State & local tax sources*	112,145,430	89,134,275	11,221,029	11,790,126
Percent of total	39.5	50.6	59.7	13.2
All other sources	71,107,943	56,380,132	3,515,796	11,212,015
Percent of total	25.0	32.0	18.7	12.5
(Non-duplicated income) . . .	($238,838,373)	($158,149,997)	($16,470,857)	($64,217,519)

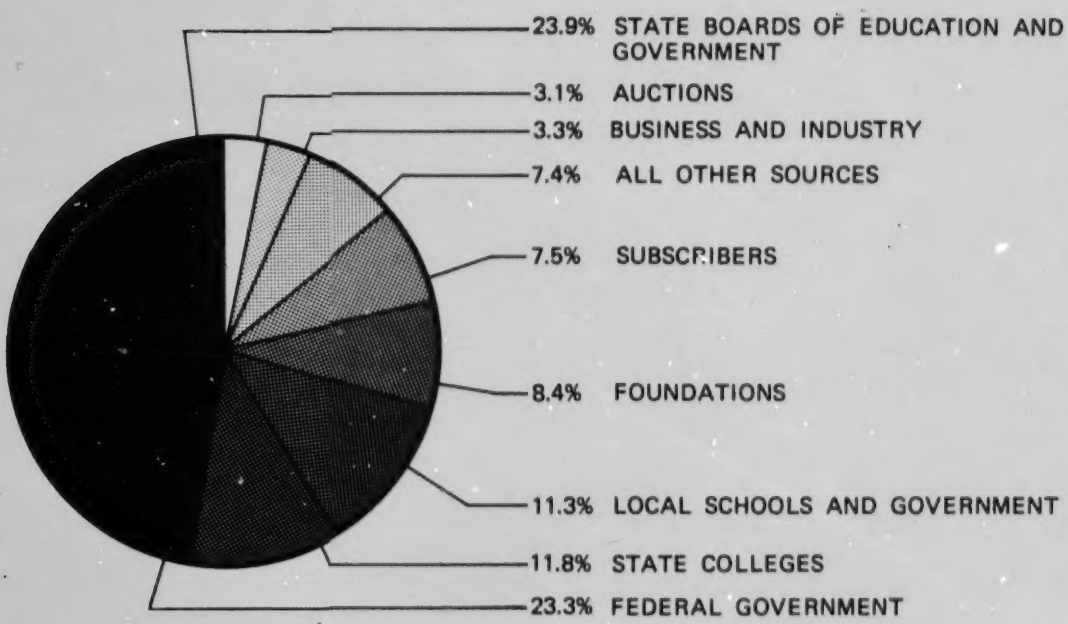
*Includes income from State colleges and universities.

Table 11--Public broadcasting industry income, by source of income: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1973

Source of income	Public broadcasting industry income: fiscal year 1973			
	Total industry	Public television licensees	CPB-qualified radio stations	Supportive organizations
Total gross income	$284,149,433	$176,090,297	$18,801,654	$89,257,482
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intra-industry	45,311,060	17,940,300	2,330,797	25,039,963
Percent of total	15.9	10.2	12.4	28.1
Federal government	55,585,000	12,635,590	1,734,032	41,215,378
Percent of total	19.6	7.2	9.2	46.2
Local schools & bds. of educ.	21,898,705	19,689,144	1,488,714	720,847
Percent of total	7.7	11.2	8.0	0.8
Local government	5,048,963	3,862,203	1,186,760	0
Percent of total	1.8	2.2	6.3	0.0
State boards of education	19,814,636	18,091,787	964,311	758,538
Percent of total	7.0	10.3	5.1	0.9
State government	37,284,684	31,841,519	1,166,093	4,277,072
Percent of total	13.1	18.1	6.2	4.8
Institutions of higher educ.	29,912,225	16,321,080	7,537,876	6,053,269
Percent of total	10.5	9.3	40.1	6.8
State colleges & univs.	28,098,442	15,649,622	6,415,151	6,033,669
Other colleges & univs.	1,813,783	671,458	1,122,725	19,600
Foundations	20,181,233	16,837,133	440,199	2,903,901
Percent of total	7.1	9.6	2.3	3.2
National foundations	15,951,267	13,373,396	27,150	2,550,721
Other foundations	4,229,966	3,463,737	413,049	353,180
Business and industry	7,839,490	6,582,051	241,543	1,015,896
Percent of total	2.8	3.7	1.3	1.1
Subscribers	17,920,096	16,619,298	1,285,391	15,407
Percent of total	6.3	9.4	6.8	*
Auctions	7,514,835	7,487,805	27,030	0
Percent of total	2.6	4.3	0.2	0.0
All other sources	15,838,506	8,182,387	398,908	7,257,211
Percent of total	5.6	4.6	2.1	8.1

* Percent greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

FIGURE 3. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING'S INCOME (NONDUPLICATED), BY SOURCE: FISCAL YEAR 1973
(nonduplicated income: $238,838,373)



by public television systems and $22.4 million (9.4 percent) by public radio systems.[3] As in the case of television and radio licensees and stations, most of the nonduplicated income for both systems came from tax sources: 69 percent for television and 82.4 percent for radio. (See table 12.) Major income sources for the two systems varied widely. For radio, institutions of higher education were the leading income source (33.8 percent of the nonduplicated income), closely followed by Federal sources. For television, State boards of education and government combined constitued 25.4 percent of the nonduplicated income, followed by Federal sources. Contributions from institutions of higher education for the television system made up 10.3 percent of the total. As compared with the radio system, television received more sizable amounts of income from foundations, business and industry, and auctions. (See fig. 4 and table 13.)

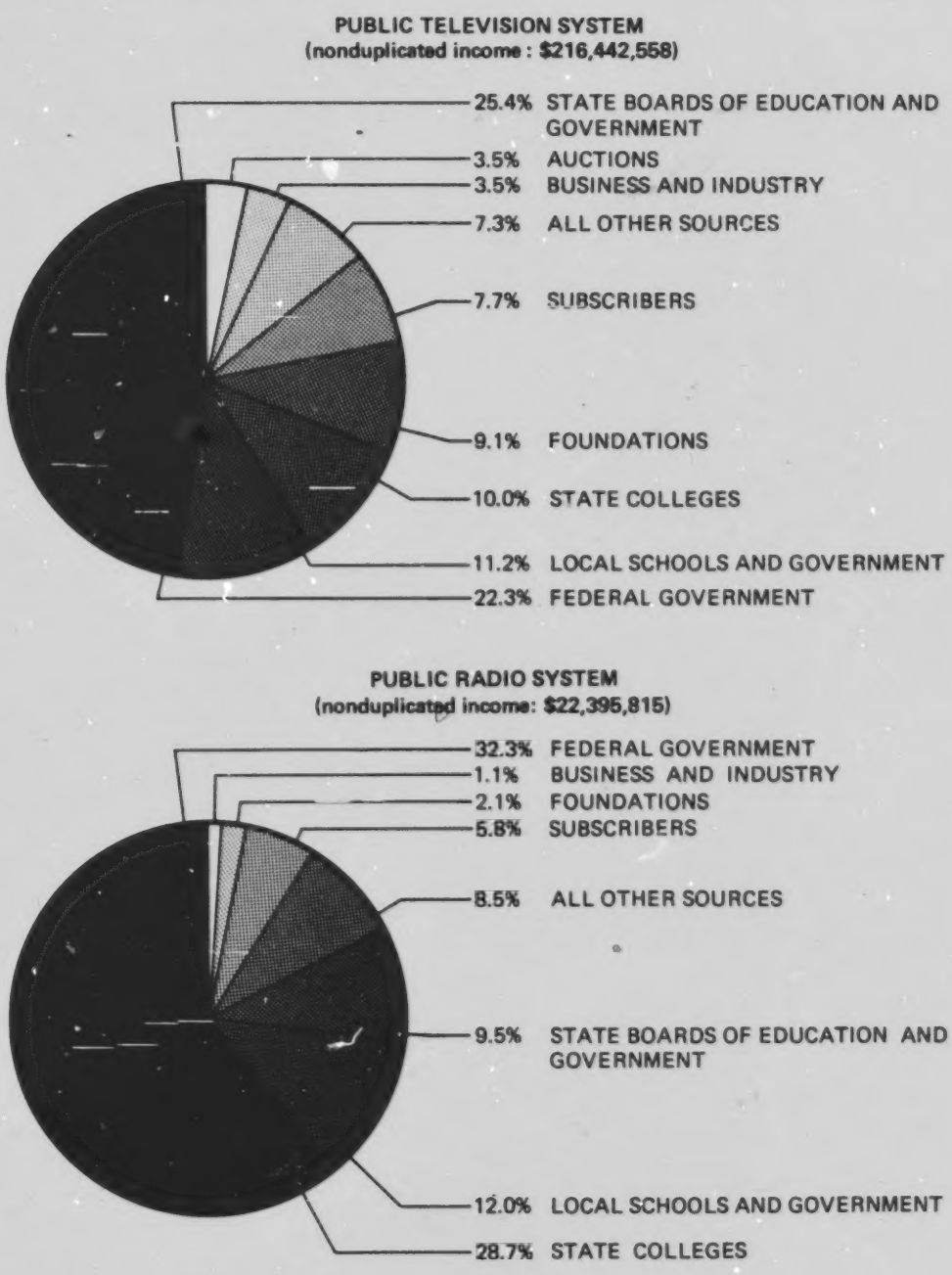
In addition to the direct (cash) income reported earlier in this report for fiscal year 1973, the industry received more than $14.3 million as indirect income: first, in the form of institutional support (estimated value of services and use of facilities provided by other institutions), and then $1.6 million as gifts-in-kind. (See table 14.) (Institutional support and gifts-in-kind, according to the survey system employed in this report, are treated separately from cash income and are not included in the total income of the industry. Accordingly, these amounts may be interpreted as additional income for the public broadcasting industry.) As table 14 indicates, most of this additional support was received by public television licensees.

Table 12.--Public broadcasting industry income, by public television system and public radio system, and by tax and nontax source of income: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1973

Tax and nontax source of income	Public broadcasting industry income: fiscal year 1973		
	Total industry	Public television system	Public radio system
Gross income	$284,149,433	$255,878,841	$28,270,592
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intra-industry sources	45,311,060	39,436,283	5,874,777
Percent of total	15.9	15.4	20.8
Federal government sources	55,585,000	48,350,968	7,234,032
Percent of total	19.6	18.9	25.6
State & local tax sources*	112,145,430	100,924,401	11,221,029
Percent of total	39.5	39.4	39.7
All other sources	71,107,943	67,167,189	3,940,754
Percent of total	25.0	26.3	13.9
(Non-duplicated income) . . .	($238,838,373)	($216,442,558)	($22,395,815)

*Includes income from State colleges and universities.

FIGURE 4. PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF INCOME (NONDUPLICATED) OF PUBLIC TELEVISION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, BY SOURCE: FISCAL YEAR 1973



Note: Auctions (as a source of funds) amounted to less than .1%.

Table 13.--Public broadcasting industry income, by public television system and public radio system, and by source of income: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1973

Source of income	Public broadcasting industry income: fiscal year 1973		
	Total industry	Public television system	Public radio system
Total gross income	$284,149,433	$255,878,841	$28,270,592
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intra-industry	45,311,060	39,436,283	5,874,777
Percent of total	15.9	15.4	20.8
Federal government	55,585,000	48,350,968	7,234,032
Percent of total	19.6	18.9	25.6
Local schools & bds. of educ.	21,898,705	20,409,991	1,488,714
Percent of total	7.7	8.0	5.3
Local government	5,048,963	3,862,203	1,186,760
Percent of total	1.8	1.5	4.2
State boards of education	19,814,636	18,850,325	964,311
Percent of total	7.0	7.4	3.4
State government	37,284,684	36,118,591	1,166,093
Percent of total	13.1	14.1	4.1
Institutions of higher educ.	29,912,225	22,374,349	7,537,876
Percent of total	10.5	8.7	26.7
State colleges & univers.	28,098,442	21,683,291	6,415,151
Other colleges & univers.	1,813,783	691,058	1,122,725
Foundations	20,181,233	19,706,034	475,199
Percent of total	7.1	7.7	1.7
Business and industry	7,839,490	7,583,821	255,669
Percent of total	2.8	3.0	.9
Subscribers	17,920,096	16,631,705	1,288,391
Percent of total	6.3	6.5	4.5
Auctions	7,514,835	7,487,805	27,030
Percent of total	2.6	2.9	.1
All other sources	15,838,506	15,066,766	771,740
Percent of total	5.6	5.9	2.7
(Non-duplicated income) . . .	($238,838,373)	($216,442,558)	($22,395,815)

Table 14.--Public broadcasting's institutional support and gifts-in-kind, by organization: Fiscal year 1973 (Dollars in thousands)

Category	Total industry	Public television licensees	CPB-qualified radio stations	Supportive organizations
Institutional support*	$14,334	$11,101	$2,812	$421
Gifts-in-kind*	1,592	1,556	36	-

* These amounts are nonduplicated portions of indirect income reported by licensees and other organizations. For instance, some portions of television licensees' institutional support were received from other public broadcasting agencies (supportive organizations).

PUBLIC BROADCASTING EXPENDITURES

Total industry expenditures during fiscal year 1973 amounted to $234.4 million. Of this amount, $194.6 million (83.0 percent) was spent as direct operating costs, and $39.8 million (17.0 percent) was accounted for as capital expenditures. (See table 15.)

Television licensees accounted for 72.3 percent of total industry expenditures, as compared with 19.7 percent for supportive organizations, and 8.0 percent for radio stations.

A breakdown of total direct operating costs for the industry indicated that more than half (50.6 percent) was expended for salaries and wages. This pattern was more pronounced for radio stations than for television licensees. Supportive organizations reported that only 27.0 percent of their direct operating costs was for salaries and wages--a pattern especially true for supportive organizations, operating network systems, and independent and production centers.

An analysis of capital expenditures for the industry showed that, of the total $39.8 million, 80.6 percent was spent by

Table 15.--Public broadcasting industry expenditures, by type of expenditure: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1973

Type of expenditure	Public broadcasting industry expenditures: fiscal year 1973			
	Total industry	Public television licensees	CPB-qualified radio stations	Supportive organizations
Total expenditures	$234,408,809	$169,536,988	$18,696,714	$46,175,107
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct operating costs	194,603,399	137,466,724	15,917,499	41,219,176
Percent of total	83.0	81.1	85.1	89.3
Salaries	98,440,859	74,996,152	12,093,686	11,351,021
Other costs	96,162,540	62,470,572	3,823,813	29,868,155
Capital expenditures	39,805,410	32,070,264	2,779,215	4,955,931
Percent of total	17.0	18.9	14.9	10.7

public television stations, 7.0 percent by radio stations, and 12.4 percent by supportive organizations. Some of the capital expenditures of the supportive organizations were in the form of gifts-in-kind to the affiliated stations. (Institutional support and gifts-in-kind to licensees and stations have been adjusted in this analysis to avoid possible duplication.)

In addition to the direct operating costs, total expenditures and services of $14.3 million were absorbed by supporting institutions outside of the industry, and $1.6 million received in the form of gifts.

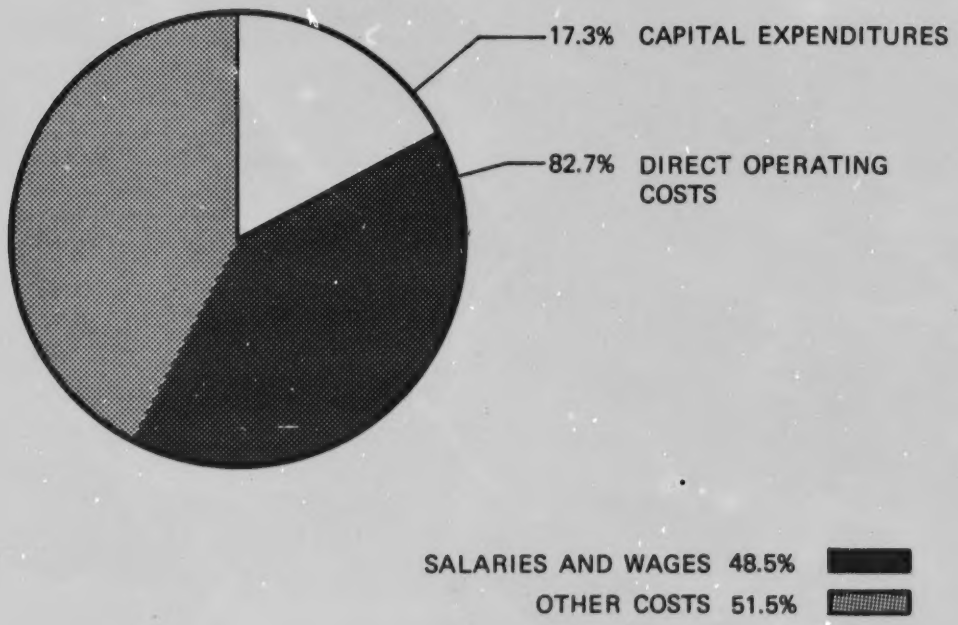
A little over 10 percent of the industry's total expenditures of $234.4 million in fiscal year 1973 was spent by the public radio system, while close to 90 percent was expended by the public television system.[4] As figure 5 shows, there was quite a difference between the two systems when their direct operating costs were observed under two categories: (a) salaries and wages and (b) other expenses. For salaries and wages, the television system spent less than half (48.5 percent); the radio system, 68.2 percent. Television program production and transmitting activities which require unusually high costs and expenses other than salaries and wages, largely influenced such an expenditure pattern. (See table 16.) A study conducted by CPB to estimate the costs of all national programs carried by the Public Broadcasting Service interconnection system during fiscal year 1973 revealed that slightly more than $36.8 million was spent to produce or to purchase such programs.[5]

Capital Expenditures to Date

Accumulated capital expenditures to date at the end of fiscal year 1973 were estimated at $284.5 million for public television licensees and $23.8 million for CPB-qualified radio stations. The total amount of capital expenditures to date in this report has been adjusted neither for depreciation nor for appreciation over the years. Therefore it indicates only how much the public television licensees have invested since their origination, but not the current value of the investments they had at the time of the survey.

FIGURE 5. PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC TELEVISION AND RADIO SYSTEMS, BY DIRECT OPERATING COSTS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES: FISCAL YEAR 1973

PUBLIC TELEVISION SYSTEM
(total expenditures: $210,778,019)



PUBLIC RADIO SYSTEM
(total expenditures: $23,630,790)

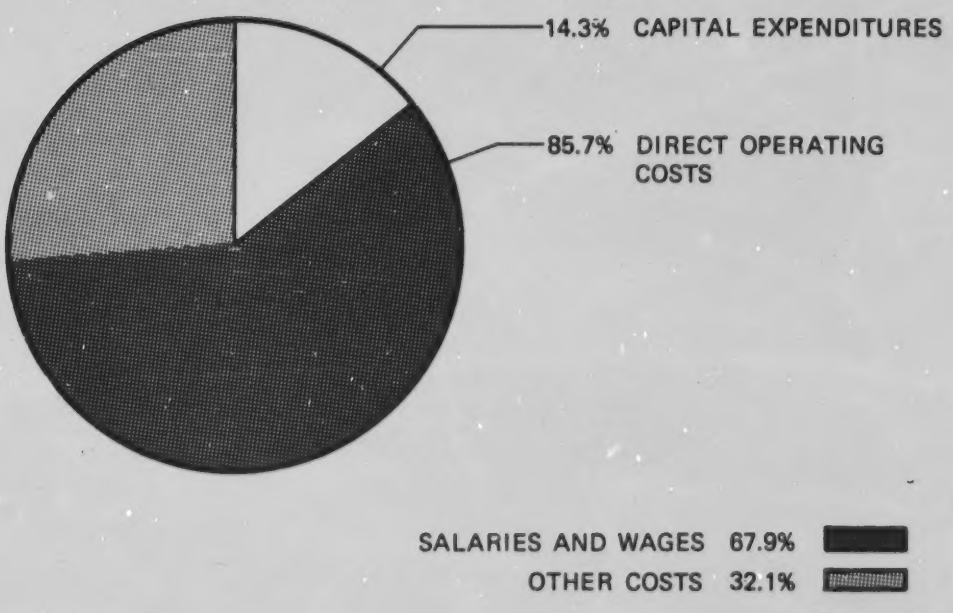


Table 16.--Public broadcasting industry expenditures, by public television system and public radio system, and by type of expenditure: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1973

Type of expenditure	Public broadcasting industry expenditures: fiscal year 1973		
	Total industry	Public television system	Public radio system
Total expenditures	$234,408,809	$210,778,019	$23,630,790
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct operating costs	194,603,399	174,342,260	20,261,139
Percent of total	83.0	82.7	85.7
Salaries	98,440,859	84,613,829	13,827,030
Other costs	96,162,540	89,728,431	6,434,109
Capital expenditures	39,805,410	36,435,759	3,369,651
Percent of total	17.0	17.3	14.3

Footnotes to "Finance"

[1]Although public broadcasting's nonduplicated income has been rather substantial in the last few years, it constituted only a fraction of total broadcast revenues (including those of commercial broadcast industry) in the United States. The following are the latest data available on commercial broadcast revenues:

Commercial Broadcast Revenues
Fiscal Year 1972
(Dollars in millions)

Service	Total broadcast revenue	Broadcast expense	Broadcast income (before tax)
Total	$4,586.4	$3,899.9	$686.5
Radio	1,407.0	1,272.6	134.3
Television	3,179.4	2,627.3	552.2

Source: "Table 1. Broadcast revenues, expenses, and income of networks and stations of radio and television broadcast service," News Bulletin (Washington, D.C.: FCC, 1973).

Nonduplicated income of the public broadcasting industry amounted to $221.3 million during fiscal year 1972, while, as the above table shows, commercial broadcast revenues for radio and television combined exceeded $4,586 million. Public broadcasting's income constituted slightly more than 5 percent of the combined amounts of public broadcasting revenue and "commercial broadcast expense" during fiscal year 1972. For commerical broadcasting, its total broadcast revenue is equal to its broadcast expenses plus its broadcast income before taxes. Since public broadcasting does not receive "broadcast income before taxes," this category is not considered here.

[2]Public broadcasting licensees' and stations' tax source income also varied widely among the States (locations) where these licensees and stations were located during fiscal year 1972. See appendix tables B and C.

Footnotes (Finance - continued)

[3]The two systems' income levels were estimated by allocating one-quarter to one-third of the unrestricted, undistinguishable income of the supportive organizations, which served both public television and radio, to the radio system and the rest to the television system.

[4]The two systems' expenditures were approximated by allocating a quarter of the expenditures of the supportive organizations, which served both television and radio, to the radio system and the rest to the television system.

[5]Program Costs of PBS Broadcasting, Year Ending 9/30/73, (Washington, D.C.: CPB, 1973), p. 9. (Unpublished)

EMPLOYMENT

ALL EMPLOYMENT

Since employment data for 1973 are not available at the time of this writing, such data in this report will be based on figures for 1972. Employment counts were made as of June 30, 1972, and data have been tabulated for supportive organizations, television, radio, and both television and radio operations. (Persons who worked for both television and radio operations are termed joint employees.)

In 1972, the public broadcasting industry employed 11,085 persons:[1] 7,797 full-time and 3,288 half- and part-time. Of these, 7,613 worked exclusively for television, 2,053 for radio, and 562 for both television and radio operations. In addition, 562 were employed by supportive organizations. (See fig. 6.)

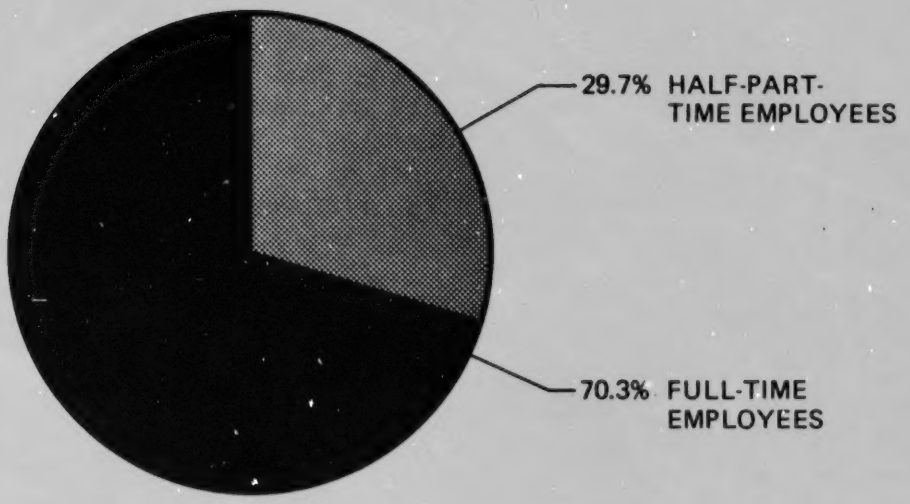
Although employee data for supportive organizations are not identified by sex, those television and radio licensees and stations indicate that males far outnumbered females by a large margin. For instance, 64 percent of employees of public television licensees' and 78 percent of employees of CPB-qualified radio stations were male. (See table 17.)

Examination of the proportions of half- and part-time vs. full-time out of total employment reveals that there were distinctive patterns of employment practices among public broadcasting organizations: Almost all employees of supportive organizations (97.2 percent of the total) were full-time, while radio stations reported that more than half of its employees (56.4 percent) were half- and part-time. Among television licensees, almost three quarters of the employees were classified as full-time. (See table 17.)

According to an estimate made by the National Friends of Public Broadcasting--an organization established to encourage volunteer activities of public broadcasting--during 1972-1973, more than 15,000 active members throughout the country participated in volunteer group activites for support of public broadcasting, and these volunteers contributed an estimated 1 million work-hours to public broadcasting.[2]

FIGURE 6. PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF PUBLIC BROADCASTINGS'S EMPLOYMENT, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND ORGANIZATION: JUNE 30, 1972

BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
(total employment: 11,085)



BY ORGANIZATION

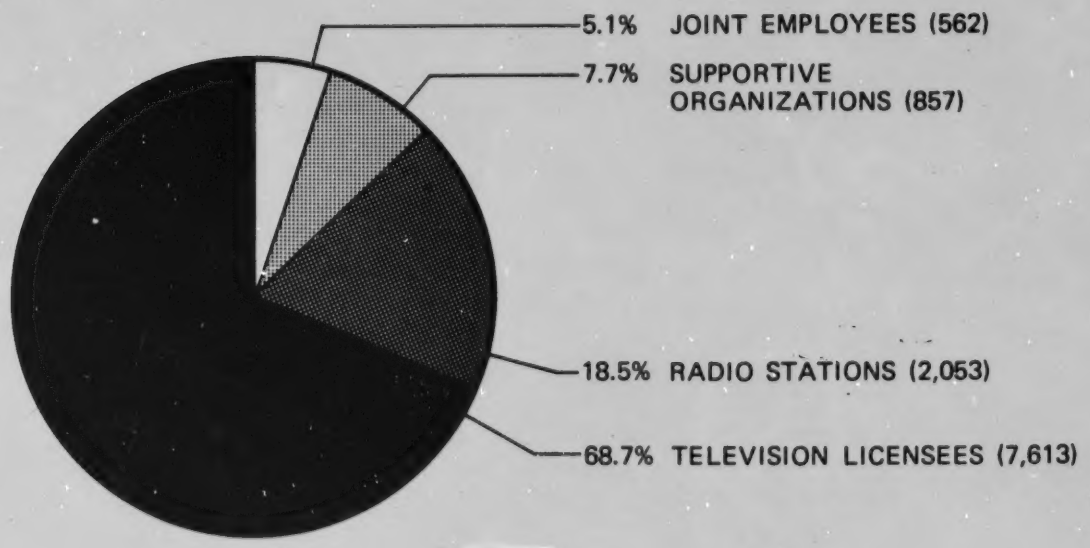


Table 17.--Public broadcasting industry employment, by employment status: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972

Employment status	Public broadcasting employment: 1972				
	All industry	Television licensees	Joint employees	Radio stations	Supportive organizations
Total	11,085	7,613	562	2,053	857
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	*	4,879	383	1,607	*
Female	*	2,734	179	446	*
Full-time	7,797	5,638	430	896	833
Percent of total	70.3	74.1	76.5	43.6	97.2
Male	*	4,130	296	685	*
Female	*	1,508	134	211	*
Half- and part-time	3,288	1,975	132	1,157	24
Percent of total	29.7	25.9	23.5	56.4	2.8
Male	*	749	45	235	*
Female	*	1,226	87	922	*

* Information not available.

MINORITY EMPLOYMENT

Minority employment counts are based on data for four ethnic groups in the coterminous United States:[3] black, Spanish surnamed, American Indian, and oriental. Since the term "minority" has different meanings in the various outlying areas (e.g., in Puerto Rico most employees were reported as minority group members), inclusion of minority employees as a proportion of all employees in this region would be greatly misleading and would not provide a valid basis for comparison. Accordingly, such data from outlying areas are excluded from the minority counts in this report.

In the coterminous United States, as of June 30, 1972, 1,264 minority members were employed in the public broadcasting industry. (See table 18.) This represented 11.9 percent of all employees in the same areas.[4]

Minority employment rates also varied widely among organizations in public broadcasting: supportive organizations reported the highest rate (22.1 percent of the total) among all organizations; television licensees reported 11.9 percent; joint and radio employment revealed the lowest at 8.2 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. (See table 18).

For all of the industry, with the exception of radio employees, more minority employees worked full-time rather than half- and part-time. And, among those working for television and radio licensees and stations, males outnumbered females in total counts, while among half- and part-time, more female minority members were employed than male.

As table 19 indicates, blacks led employee counts in both full-time, and half- and part-time status among the four minority groups, followed by Spanish-surnamed employees. Orientals and American Indians were represented in very small numbers. (See fig. 7.)

Table 18.--Public broadcasting industry minority employment, by employment status: Coterminous United States, June 30, 1972

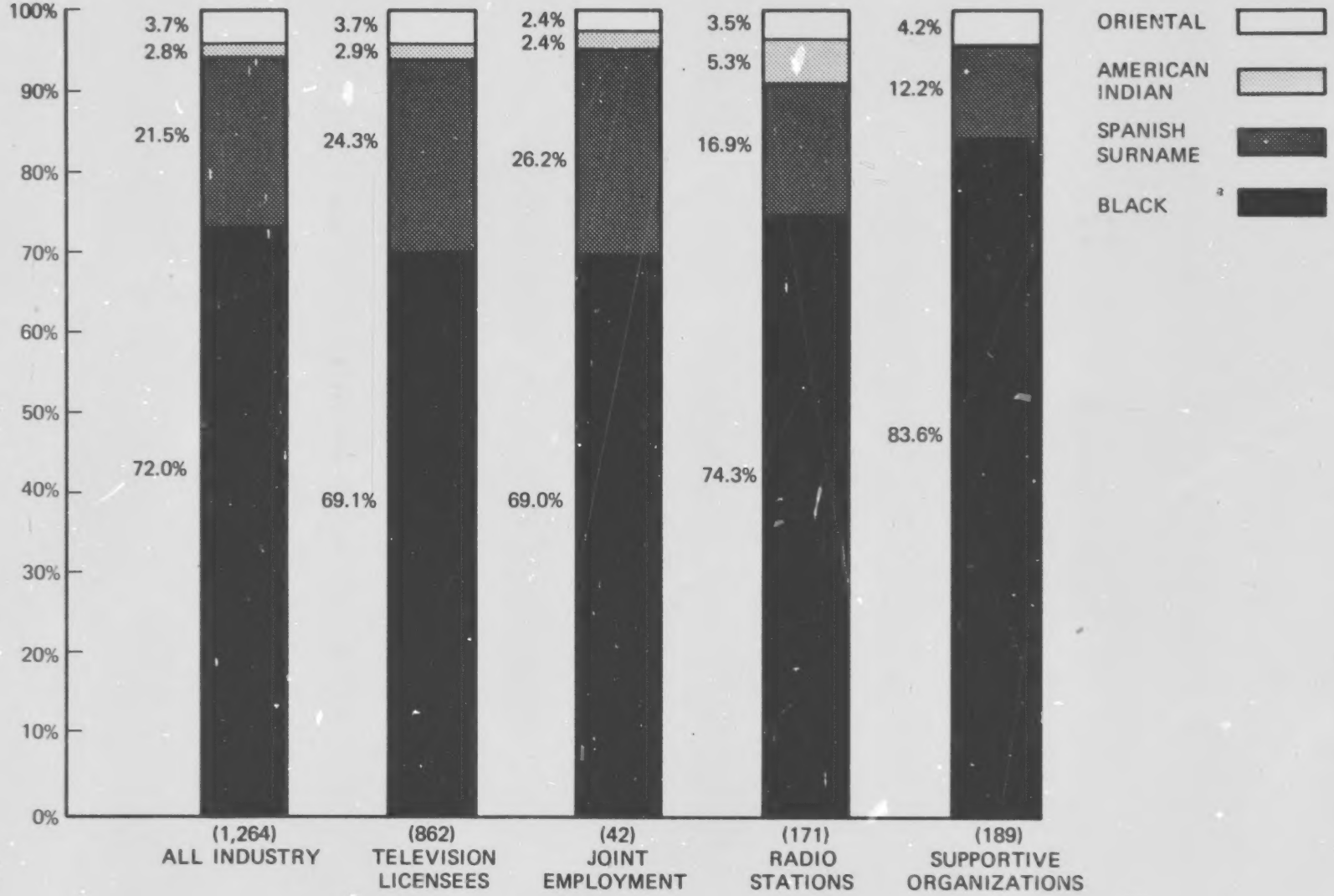
Employment status	Public broadcasting minority employment: 1972				
	All industry	Television licensees	Joint employees	Radio stations	Supportive organizations
(Total, all employees) . . .	(10,589)	(7,236)	(513)	(1,983)	(857)
Total, all minority employees	1,264	862	42	171	189
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	*	489	28	128	*
Female	*	373	14	43	*
Full-time	787	514	29	59	185
Percent of total	62.3	59.6	69.0	34.5	97.9
Male	*	334	20	47	*
Female	*	180	9	12	*
Half- and part-time	477	348	13	112	4
Percent of total	37.7	40.4	31.0	65.5	2.1
Male	*	155	8	81	*
Female	*	193	5	31	*

* Information not available.

Table 19.--Public broadcasting industry minority employment, by type of minority group: Coterminous United States, June 30, 1972

Type of minority group	Public broadcasting minority employment: 1972				
	All industry	Television licensees	Joint employment	Radio stations	Supportive organizations
Total	1,264	862	42	171	189
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time	787	514	29	59	185
Half- and part-time	477	348	13	112	4
Black	910	596	29	127	158
Percent of total	72.0	69.1	69.0	74.3	83.6
Full-time	598	381	20	43	154
Half- and part-time	312	215	9	84	4
Spanish-surnamed	272	209	11	29	23
Percent of total	21.5	24.3	26.2	16.9	12.2
Full-time	139	95	8	13	23
Half- and part-time	133	114	3	16	0
American Indian	35	25	1	9	0
Percent of total	2.8	2.9	2.4	5.3	0.0
Full-time	17	17	0	0	0
Half- and part-time	18	8	1	9	0
Oriental	47	32	1	6	8
Percent of total	3.7	3.7	2.4	3.5	4.2
Full-time	33	21	1	3	8
Half- and part-time	14	11	0	3	0

FIGURE 7. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MINORITY EMPLOYMENT BY MINORITY GROUP: JUNE 30, 1972



Footnotes to "Employment"

[1]In 1972, the 11,085 public broadcasting employees constituted slightly less than 8.5 percent of the industry's total (130,656). FCC's total employment count for the broadcast industry, however, did not include employees of broadcast units having fewer than 5 full-time workers, or include those employees of public broadcasting's supportive organizations. Employment in the Broadcasting Industry 1973 (Washington, D.C.: Research Branch, Broadcast Bureau, FCC, 1974), p. i.

[2]How To Be a Friend of Public Broadcasting, Revised Edition, National Friends of Public Broadcasting (New York: National Friends of Public Broadcasting, Inc., 1974), p. VI - 1.

[3]Coterminous United States refers to all States of the United States and the District of Columbia except the States of Alaska and Hawaii.

[4]As the following figures show, in the aggregate United States, 10.7 percent of the total broadcast industry's employees were minority employees; while in the coterminous United States, 11.9 percent of the public broadcasting industry's employees were minority members. (The public broadcasting's minority employment rate was higher than 14 percent in the aggregate United States.)

Employment of the broadcasting industry
by total and public broadcasting, and
by minority group: 1972

Employment by minority group	Employees (commercial and educational combined)*		Employees (public broadcasting)**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total employees	130,656	100.0	10,589	100.0
Total minority employees:	13,973	10.7	1,264	11.9
Black	8,724	6.7	910	8.6
Spanish surnamed	4,028	3.0	272	2.7
American Indian	532	0.4	35	0.3
Oriental	689	0.5	47	0.4

* Derived from Employment in the Broadcasting Industry 1973, op. cit., p. i. The counts include employees of broadcast units having five or more full-time employees in the aggregate United States.

** The counts include employees in the coterminous United States only as of June 30, 1972.

PUBLIC TELEVISION

Broadcast Hours of Public Television Stations

During fiscal year 1972, 207 public television stations broadcast a total of 710,303 hours, or 3,431 hours per station. This represents an 11 percent increase over the air time per station. (See table 20.)

Of the total air time, 34 percent was devoted to classroom programing, and the remaining 66 percent was devoted to general audience programing. As table 20 shows, the percent distribution of broadcast hours by type of programing stayed approximately the same during fiscal years 1970-1972.

Broadcast materials for public television stations were obtained from various sources. During fiscal year 1972, national interconnection (PBS) was the largest single source (39.2 percent of total broadcast time). Locally produced programs constituted the second largest source (21.1 percent). Other major sources were regional interconnection, and the National Instructional Television Center and National Educational Television at Ann Arbor, Michigan.[1] As table 20 shows, national interconnection became the leading source of programing in fiscal year 1971 and an even larger source in fiscal year 1972. This programing pattern was even more pronounced when the source was examined by type. Well over half (54.7 percent) of the general audience programs were delivered by national interconnection, while locally produced programs were the largest single source (34.3 percent) for classroom programing. (See appendix table D.)

Most (77.6 percent) of the total air time was broadcast while school was in session; the remaining 22.4 percent while school was not in session. (See figure 8 and table 20.) Among those stations broadcasting the mean weekly broadcast hours per station, 76.3 hours were broadcast when school was in session, and 47.8 hours when school was not in session. Many public television stations broadcast during weekdays, but not during weekends. (See appendix tables E and F.)

Table 20.--Percent distributions of broadcast hours of public television stations, by fiscal year, by type of programing, by source of programing, and by type of distribution: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Category	Percent distribution of broadcast hours, by fiscal year		
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
(Number of stations)* . . .	(185)	(193)	(207)
(Annual broadcast hours) . . .	(586,718)	(639,611)	(710,303)
(Annual broadcast hours per station) . . .	(3,171)	(3,314)	(3,431)
Total, annual broadcast hours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Type of programing:			
Classroom programing	34.3%	35.4%	34.0%
General audience programing	65.7	64.6	66.0
Source of programing:			
Locally produced	27.1%	23.0%	21.1%
National interconnection	23.1	27.5	39.2
Other interconnection	11.0	9.0	9.2
All other sources	38.8	40.5	30.5
Type of school session:			
School-in-session	**	79.2%	77.6%
School-not-in-session	**	20.8	22.4

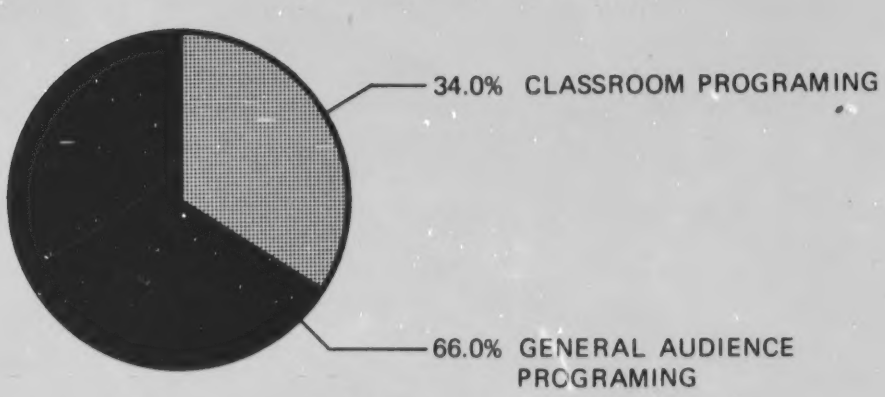
* Stations on the air from the beginning of the fiscal year.

** Data not available

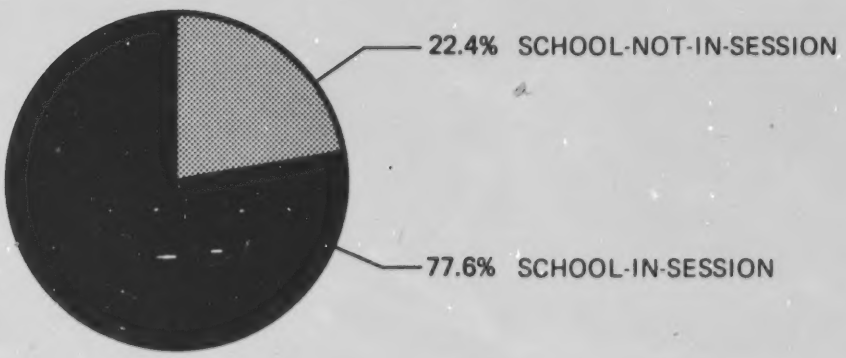
Source: Summary Statistics of Public Television Licensees: Fiscal Year 1972, op. cit., pp. 86-89 and p. 96, and Broadcast and Production Statistics of Public Television Stations and Licensees: Fiscal Year 1971, op. cit., pp. 18-20.

FIGURE 8. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BROADCAST HOURS: FISCAL YEAR 1972
(total broadcast hours: 710,303)
(number of stations: 207)

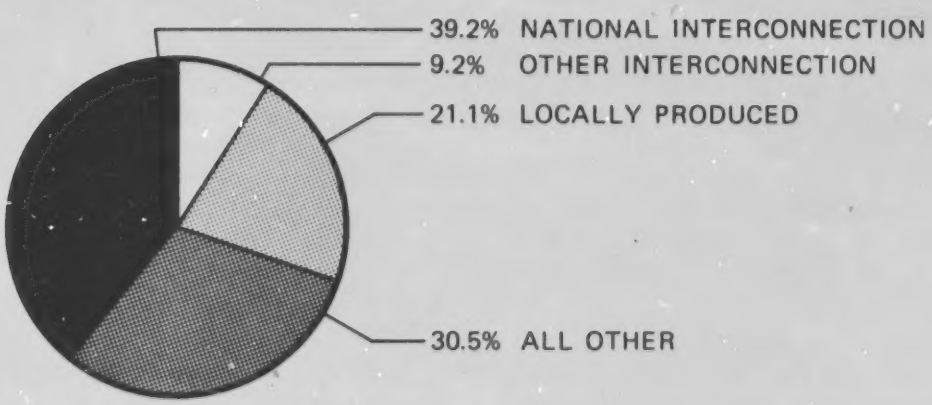
TYPE OF PROGRAMING



TYPE OF SCHOOL SESSION



SOURCE OF PROGRAMING



Source: see footnote of table 19.

Production Hours of Public Television Licensees

During fiscal year 1972, 133 licensees produced 36,007 hours of programs, of which 21.8 percent were for classroom use and 78.2 percent for general audience use. Table 21 shows that in fiscal year 1972, there was a reduction in production hours for classroom programs and an increase in general audience programs over the previous year.

Color production increased substantially in fiscal year 1972 over the previous year. Of the total hours produced, 46.6 percent were done in color and 53.4 percent in black and white. Examination of these hours by type of production shows that most (63 percent) were produced on tape, followed by live (34.5 percent), and film (2.5 percent). (See fig. 9 and table 21.)

In terms of distribution purposes of produced program hours, 71.1 percent were for local distribution, 26.1 percent primarily for State-regional network systems, and the remaining 2.8 percent for national distribution.

PUBLIC RADIO

Broadcast Hours of CPB-Qualified Public Radio Stations

In fiscal year 1972, 121 CPB-qualified radio stations aired 647,738 hours, a 30-percent increase over fiscal year 1971. The number of qualified stations increased by 17.5 percent during this period. As table 2 reveals, mean annual broadcast hours per station also showed a substantial increase (10.6 percent) over the previous year.

Of the total broadcast hours, most (84.3 percent) were educational, informational, and cultural programing for a public audience; inschool and inservice programing hours constituted only 2.7 percent; the remaining hours were aired for all others.

Among delivery sources of programing, locally produced programs provided 67.3 percent of all broadcast hours; interconnection, including NPR national interconnection, delivered 8.0 percent; and all other sources were responsible for the remaining 24.7 percent. Among all other sources of

Table 21.--Percent distributions of production hours, by fiscal year and by type of programing, color, production, and distribution: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1972

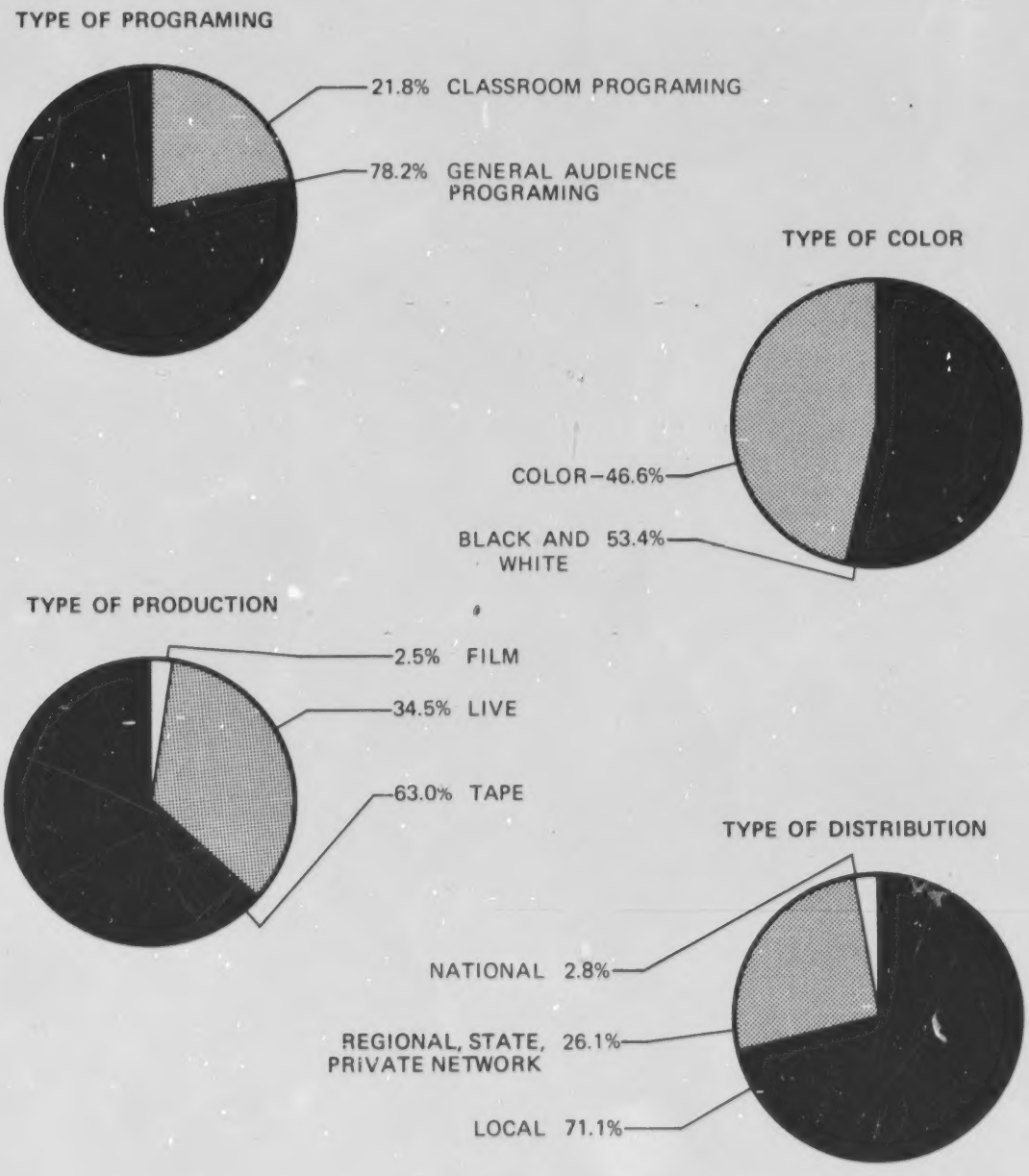
Category	Percent distribution of production hours, by fiscal year	
	FY 1971	FY 1972
(Number of licensees)*. . .	(126)	(133)
(Annual production hours) . . .	(37,050)	(36,007)
(Annual production hours per licensee) . . .	(294)	(271)
Total, production hours	100.0%	100.0%
Type of programing:		
Classroom programing	26.6%	21.8%
General audience programing	73.4	78.2
Type of color:		
Black and white	63.6%	53.4%
Color	36.4	46.6
Type of production:		
Live	33.6%	34.5%
Tape	63.6	63.0
Film	2.8	2.5
Type of distribution:		
Local	**	71.1%
Regional, State, and private network	**	26.1
National	**	2.8

* Licensees in operation from the beginning of the fiscal year.

** Data not available for FY 1971

Source: Summary Statistics of Public Television Licensees: Fiscal Year 1972, op. cit., pp. 103-105 and p. 115.

FIGURE 9. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION: FISCAL YEAR 1972
(total production hours: 36,007)
(number of licensees: 133)



Source: see footnote of table 20.

programing, the NPR tape service contributed most (9.5 percent of the total air time) to broadcast hours. (See table 22 and appendix table G.)

The CPB-qualified radio stations were predominantly music stations, and close to 63 percent of total broadcast hours were devoted to music programing. (See fig. 10.) As table 22 shows, classical music led the music program broadcasts.

The mean weekly broadcast hours for all stations were slightly more than 107. Some stations were on the air only during weekdays, but off the air during weekends; mean daily broadcast hours did not vary much according to day of the week. (See appendix table H.)

Production Hours of CPB-qualified Public Radio Stations

The total of reported locally produced program hours was 403,771, of which 73.8 percent were live and 26.2 percent on tape. (See table 22 and fig. 10.)

Table 22.--Percent distributions of broadcast and production hours of CPB-qualified public radio stations, by type and source of programing, and music broadcast hours: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1972

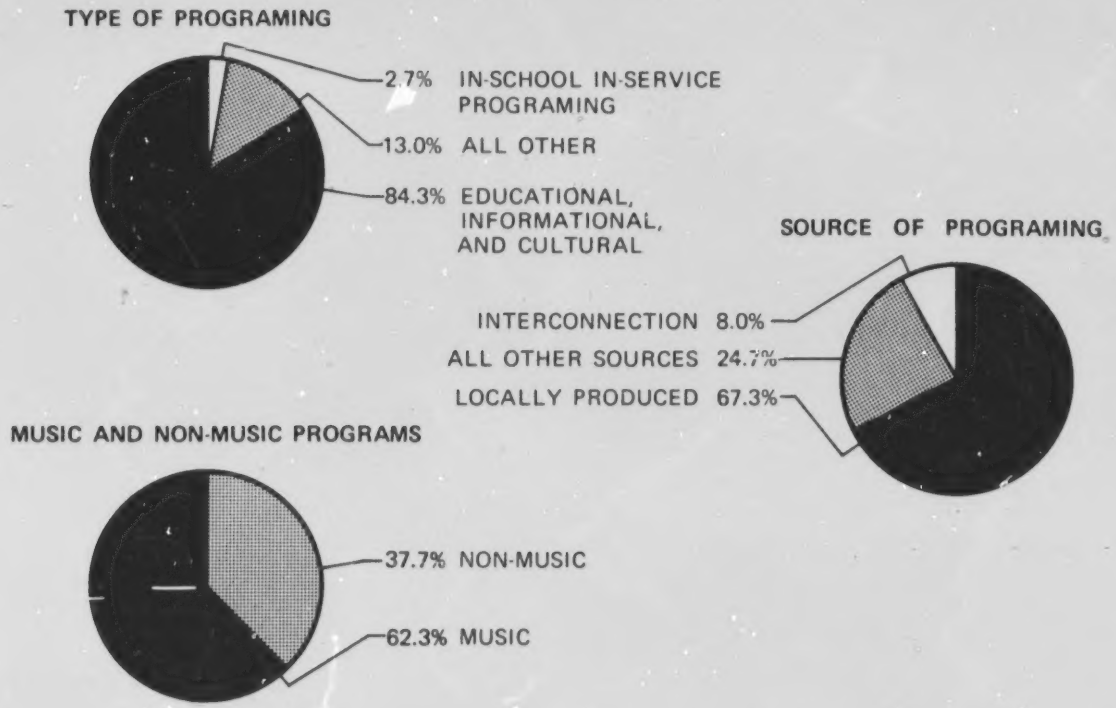
Category	Percent distributions of broadcast and production hours, by fiscal year	
	FY 1971	FY 1972
(Number of stations) . . .	(103)	(121)
(Annual broadcast hours) . . .	(498,273)	(647,738)
(Annual broadcast hours per station) . . .	(4,838)	(5,353)
(Annual production hours) . . .	(227,879)	(403,771)
(Annual production hours per station) . . .	(2,212)	(3,337)
Total, annual broadcast hours	100.0%	100.0%
Type of Programming:		
Educational, informational, and cultural programing for a public audience	83.9%	84.3%
In-school and in-service programing for a specific audience	2.9	2.7
All other programing	13.2	13.0
Source of programing:		
Locally produced	65.6%	67.3%
Interconnection	5.9	8.0
All other sources	28.5	24.7
Music and non-music programing:		
Music broadcast hours	62.9%	62.3%
Non-music broadcast hours	37.1	37.7
(Music broadcast hours) . . .	100.0%	100.0%
(Classical) . . .	61.3	60.4
(Jazz) . . .	8.0	7.8
(Rock) . . .	7.3	7.5
(All other) . . .	23.4	24.3
Total, production hours	100.0%	100.0%
Live	56.0	73.8
Tape	44.0	26.2

* Number in parentheses indicates percentage out of the total music broadcast hours.

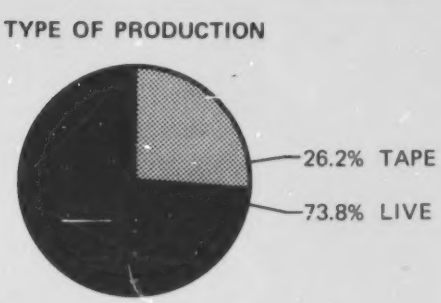
Source: Summary Statistics of CPB-Qualified Public Radio Stations: Fiscal Year 1972, op. cit., p.95.

FIGURE 10. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF BROADCAST AND PRODUCTION HOURS OF CPB-QUALIFIED RADIO STATIONS, BY TYPE AND SOURCE OF PROGRAMING, AND BY MUSIC AND NON-MUSIC PROGRAMS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION: FISCAL YEAR 1972

BROADCAST HOURS
(total broadcast hours: 647,738)
(number of stations: 121)



PRODUCTION HOURS
(total production hours: 403,771)
(number of stations: 121)



Source: see footnote of table 21.

Footnote to "Broadcast and Production"

[1]For detailed information, see appendix table D.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE (PBS)

The Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) was originally established by CPB in 1970 to manage the national interconnection service. In 1973, PBS merged with the Coordinating Committee of Governing Board Chairmen, the Educational Television Stations Division (ETS) of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, and the former Public Broadcasting Service. It is now a nonprofit membership corporation retaining the name Public Broadcasting Service.

PBS activities include operation of a national interconnection service; distribution of a national program service to public television licensees; representation before Congress, the Executive Branch, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the public; and operation of a central revenue service that provides professional services and up-to-date information for its member stations.

The PBS interconnection system receives tapes from production agencies or stations. These tapes are then fed from video tape machines via telephone wires leased from AT&T, State interconnections, and non-Bell systems.

The videotape feed is sent directly and without delays to regional networks, such as Southern Educational Communications Association, Central Educational Network, Eastern Educational Television Network, and Midwestern Educational Television, Inc. From Lincoln, Nebraska, in the Western Round Robin, there is a UNI[1] straight-feed overhead line to Denver, where a delay center feeds the Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Another UNI line exists from Denver to Los Angeles, where tapes are fed for the entire west coast region (WEN).[2] (See fig. 11.)

This schedule operates from Monday through Friday. At about 10:30 Friday night, PBS again feeds the regular schedule, thus providing delays for the Rocky Mountain and west coast regions. State interconnections receive one drop,[3] which they feed to their respective stations. The interconnection is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. A total of 3,340 hours of educational, cultural, and public affairs programing was supplied by PBS in 1973. (See table 23.)

FIGURE 11. PBS INTERCONNECTION SYSTEM 1973

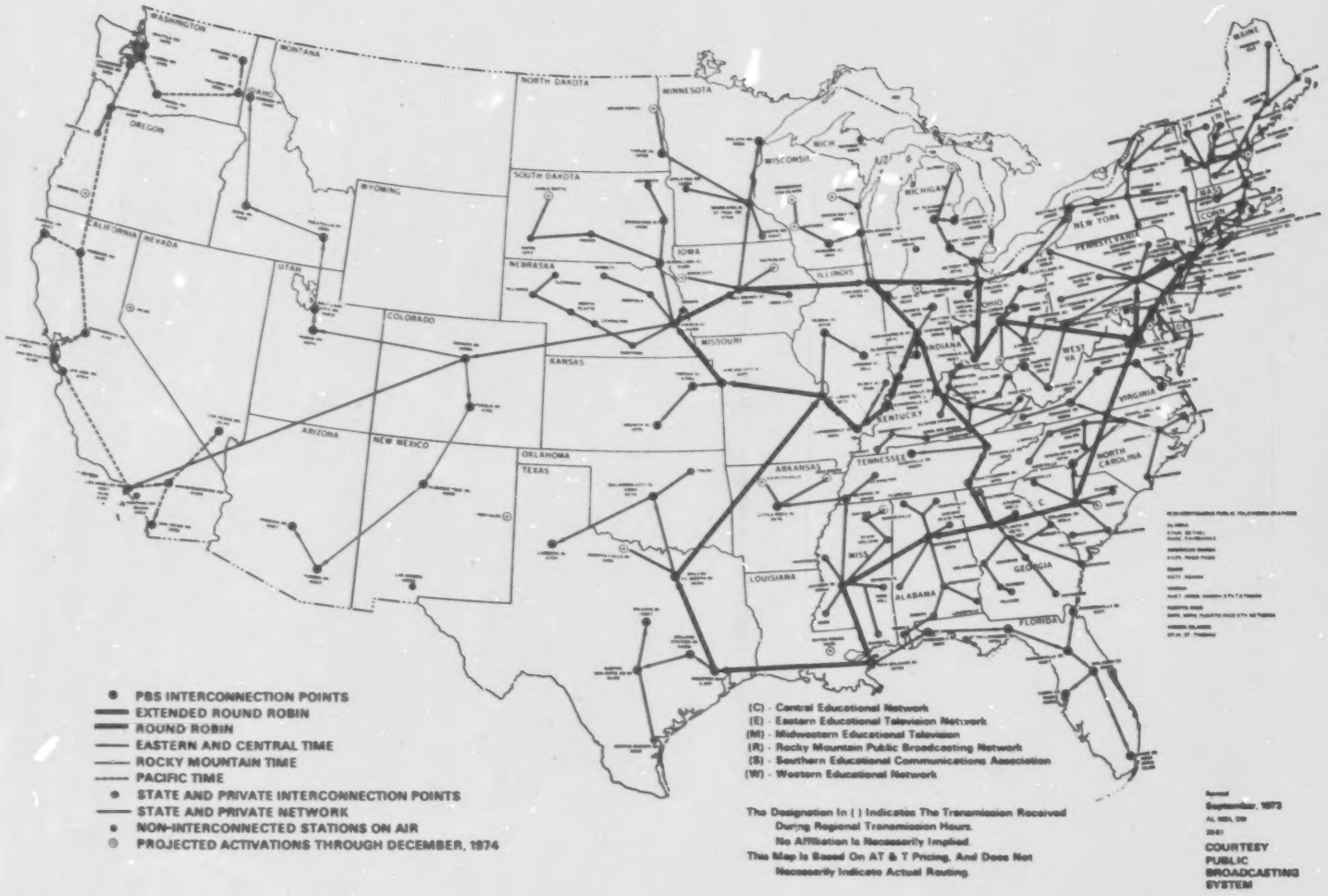


Table 23.--Programing service hours of Public Broadcasting Service, by type: 1973

Program type	Hours	Percent of total
Total, hours	3,340	100.0%
Cultural	1,102	33.0
Educational	1,637	49.0
Public affairs	601	18.0

Source: "Public Rhymes with People," People's Business (Vol. 1, No. 1), Public Broadcasting Service, January 1974, p. 22.

Eight programs distributed by PBS received Emmy Awards in 1973 from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. The programs were "Sesame Street" and "The Electric Company" (CTW), "Zoom" and "The Advocates" (WGBH-Boston), "VD Blues" and "Sleeping Beauty" (WNET-New York), and "Vanity Fair" and "Tom Brown's School Days" (BBC through WGBH-Boston).

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO (NPR)

National Public Radio (NPR) is the major national program production, acquisition, distribution and promotion agency. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., and supported principally by a CPB grant ($3 million in fiscal year 1973), NPR began regular network programing in 1971. The network served members operating 158 stations, and its interconnected service programing reached 137 cities in 38 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.[4] (See fig. 12.)

NPR produces a variety of programs that meet the needs of listeners and the stations that serve these listeners. Programs are in several categories: "All things Considered," Special Events, "Concert of the Week," Specials, Current Affairs, Drama, and Arts and Performances. A summary of 1973 productions and program hours is in table 24.

Three programs broadcast on NPR in 1973 received prestigious national awards: "All Things Considered . . ." (NPR) and

FIGURE 12. NPR INTERCONNECTION SYSTEM 1973

Table 24.--Program production and acquisition of National Public Radio: Fiscal year 1973

Program type	Network service			Scheduled tape service			
	Hours per week	Total hours	Cost per hour	Hours per week	Total hours	Cost per hour	Hours spinoff
Total	23.4	1221.3	$1,143	15.5	806.6	$53	362.5
All Things Considered	7.3	381.2	1,955	0.5	25.2	91	25.2
Concert of the Week	1.4	73.4	732	1.1	56.9	7	56 9
Special events	6.5	338.5	718	-	-	-	-
Drama	0.1	4.8	454	0.4	20.4	10	12.9
Specials	1.4	74.3	883	1.9	101.1	46	18.5
Current affairs	4.6	241.3	310	3.9	203.0	32	178.7
Arts and Performance	2.1	107.8	1,777	7.7	400.0	73	70.3

Source: NPR Quarterly Report, National Public Radio, (Fiscal 1973 - 4th Quarter: April 1 - June 30, 1973).

"Conversations with Will Shakespeare and Certain of His Friends" (Corvallis: KOAC-AM) received the George Foster Peabody awards; "What's a Life Worth" (NPR) received the Ohio State award.

Footnotes to "National Interconnection Services"

[1]UNI - A special telephone line which provides direct line feed.

[2]"Public Rhymes with People," People's Business (Vol. 1 No 1), Public Broadcasting Service January 1974, p.22.

[3]Drop - A drop refers to a major transmitter which receives videotape feed and, in turn, feeds all stations connected to it.

[4]NPR Quarterly Report, National Public Radio (Fiscal 1973-4th Quarter: April 1-June 30, 1973).

PUBLIC BROADCASTING AUDIENCE

POTENTIAL AUDIENCE IN PUBLIC BROADCASTING COVERAGE AREAS

Based on 1970 U.S. census population counts and the estimated Grade-A coverage contour - primary signal coverage areas--CPB estimated that at the end of 1973 the 242 public television stations' signals reached more than 162 million people (78 percent of the total population). while the 147 CPB-qualified radio stations reached 121 million (60 percent of the total population). These figures represent the size of potential audiences of the public broadcasting stations, but not the actual viewing audience. They do not include homes outside the broadcast signal that receive public television channels via cable.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING AUDIENCE

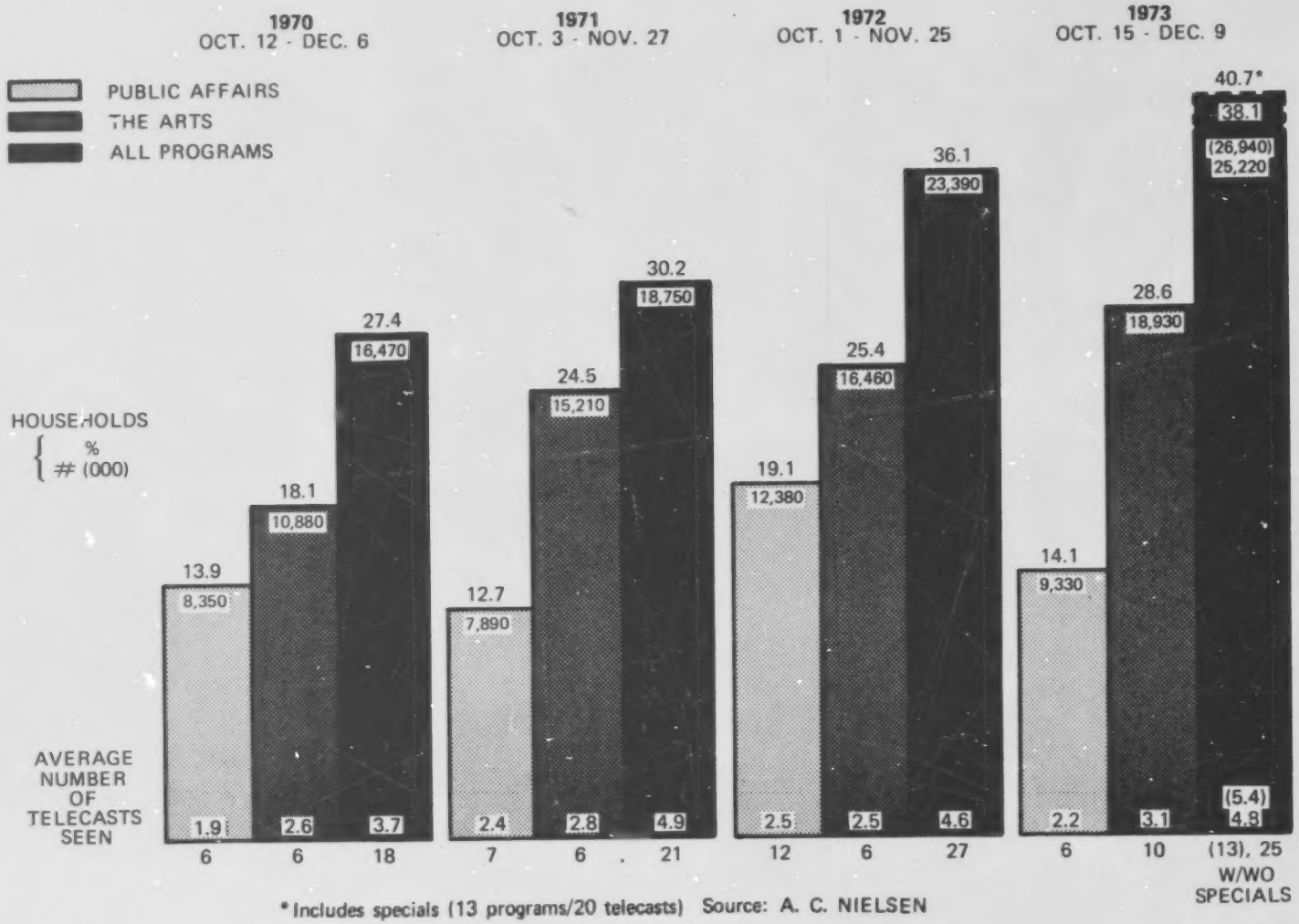
Public Television Audience

Nielsen data based on an 8-week study during fall 1973[1] showed that prime time[2] PBS program-viewing households had increased by more than 7.8 percent (an increase of 15 percent including specials) in the fall 1973 season over the previous season. As figure 13 shows, over the 8-week period, 40.7 percent of the Nation's households tuned in PBS prime-time programs, watching an average of 5.4 programs. In the same period, 65.1 percent of the households in the New York market and 60.7 percent of the households in 9 other major markets where public television is available on VHF channels tuned in PBS prime-time programing, including specials.

Special CPB studies estimate that another 7 percent of the Nation's households reported regular use of daytime children's programs even when there was no viewing of prime-time public television.[3] This 7 percent plus the 40.7 percent Nielsen PTV audience estimate bring the total number of households using PTV during the 8-week period to 47.7 percent.

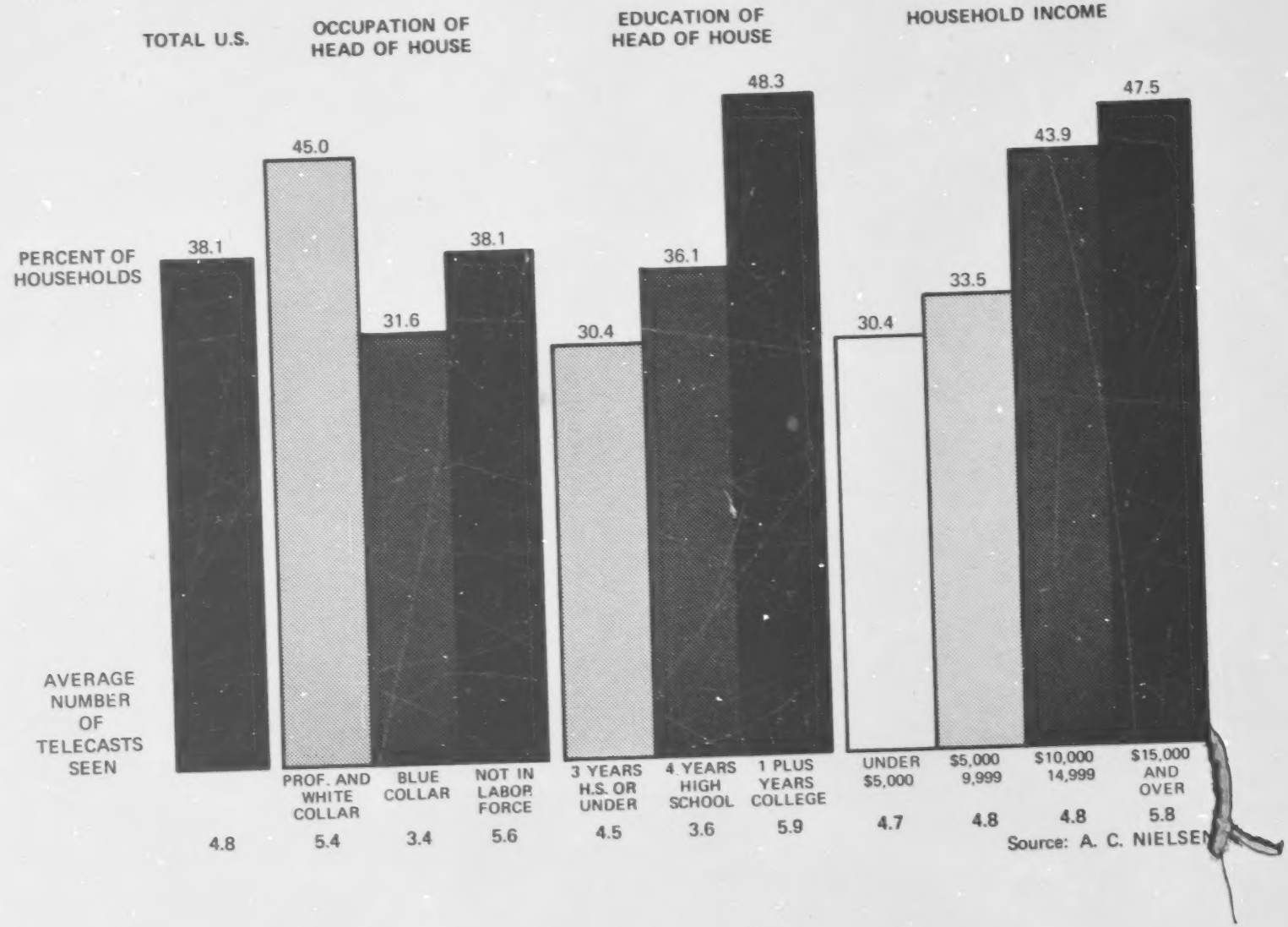
An examination of socioeconomic characteristics of the public television audience revealed that, in general, the higher the occupational, educational, and income status, the higher the proportion of public television viewing. (See fig. 14.)

FIGURE 13. TOTAL U.S. HOUSEHOLDS REACHED IN 8 WEEKS: PROGRAM TYPES AND ALL PBS PROGRAMS, BY YEAR



*Includes specials (13 programs/20 telecasts) Source: A. C. NIELSEN

FIGURE 14. TOTAL U.S. - ALL PBS PROGRAMS (EXCLUDING SPECIALS): 8 WEEK REACH AND FREQUENCY, BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICS: OCTOBER 15 - DECEMBER 9, 1973



Source: A. C. NIELSEN

Nielsen estimates for some notable PBS programs of the 1972-1973 season are noted below:

	Households
The Tribe That Hides From Man	3,700,000
VD Blues	3,000,000
Sleeping Beauty (ballet)	2,600,000
Winesburg, Ohio (drama)	2,300,000
Another Part of the Forest (drama)	2,300,000

"Masterpiece Theatre" and "Zoom" reached between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 homes on a regular basis.

CPB-Qualifed Public Radio Audience

Research has just begun on the national audience of public radio. An audience measurement survey conducted by American Research Bureau during spring 1973[4] showed that a total of 2.4 million people in the age group of 12 or over listened to the public radio broadcasts weekly between 6:00 AM and midnight, Monday through Sunday. Of this total weekly audience, 2.2 million were measured based on the diary method, and the rest (0.2 million) were estimated through non-toll-telephone area surveys.

Table 25 presents the public radio audience estimates, by age category.

Table 25.--Weekly audience estimate for CPB-qualified radio stations: Aggregate United States, April/May 1973

Age category	Number of audience based on diary-method survey	Number of audience based on non-toll-telephone area survey	Total audience
Total weekly audience*	2,186,500	187,600	2,374,100
12 - 17	122,000	25,700	147,700
18 - 34	628,000	98,600	726,600
35 - 64	929,400	51,200	980,600
65+	507,100	12,100	519,200

* The counts include only those people 12-years-old or above.
Source: "The 1973 ARB April/May Audience Measurement Survey for CPB Qualifying Stations," American Research Bureau, 1973, pp. i-iii.

Footnotes to "Public Broadcasting Audience"

[1] "Public Broadcasting Audience Analysis, Fall 1973" (New York: Nielsen Company, 1974).

[2] Prime time generally is 7:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.

[3] Memo on Basic Audience Statistics prepared by the Office of Communication Research (Washington, D.C.,: CPB, 1974) (unofficial).

[4] "The 1973 ARB April/May Audience Measurement Survey for CPB Qualifying Stations" (Beltsville, Maryland: American Research Bureau, 1973).

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table A.--Educational broadcasting facilities program (FY 1963 - FY 1973)

HISTORY OF GRANT AWARDS

FY	ETV activations			ETV expansions			Radio activations			Radio expansions			Total	
	No. of Grants	Federal Funds	Average Grant	No. of Grants	Federal Funds	Average Grant	No. of Grants	Federal Funds	Average Grant	No. of Grants	Federal Funds	Average Grant	No. of Grants	Federal Funds
63-67	92	$19.98	$.22	69	$11.99	$.17	n/a	-	-	n/a	-	-	161	$31,971,011
68	No funds appropriated													
69	7	2.01	.29	6	1.10	.18	2	$ .10	$ .05	0	-	-	15	3,210,619
70	11	2.70	.25	10	1.84	.18	9	.52	.06	10	$ .34	$.03	40	5,402,634
71	12	4.37	.36	18	4.96	.27	12	.81	.07	15	.86	.06	57	11,000,000
72	10	3.30	.33	33	8.18	.25	7	.58	.08	19	.94	.05	69	13,000,000
73	8	3.20	.40	40	7.90	.20	10	.89	.09	20	1.00	.05	78	12,999,999
TOTAL	140	$35.57		176	$35.97		40	$2.90		64	$3.14		420	$77,584,263**

**Deobligations of $219,514 have not been deducted in this accounting.
Source: Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program, National Center for Educational Technology, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, July 1973.

Table B.--CPB-qualified public radio stations' income, by source of income and State: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

State	Number of stations	Total income	Percent of total income			
			All tax sources	Federal and CPB	State & local tax sources*	Instructional radio services
Aggregate United States	121	$15,421,010	81.89%	16.32%	65.57%	4.54%
Alabama	0	0	-	-	-	-
Alaska	1	**	99.83	23.82	76.01	0.00
Arizona	3	233,125	99.51	8.15	91.36	5.14
Arkansas	1	**	100.00	13.56	86.44	0.00
California	10	1,065,529	36.50	12.27	24.23	6.38
Colorado	1	**	98.46	19.18	79.28	0.00
Connecticut	0	0	-	-	-	-
Delaware	0	0	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	2	154,345	28.77	14.58	14.19	12.51
Florida	4	514,331	93.14	13.14	80.00	5.83
Georgia	1	**	100.00	9.88	90.12	57.87
Hawaii	0	0	-	-	-	-
Idaho	0	0	-	-	-	-
Illinois	5	643,046	94.44	16.76	77.68	0.00
Indiana	3	439,145	94.29	6.39	87.90	5.17
Iowa	2	491,831	99.56	17.23	82.33	0.00
Kansas	3	264,259	97.85	11.66	86.19	0.00
Kentucky	5	393,031	99.55	22.13	77.42	0.00
Louisiana	1	**	100.00	15.44	84.56	0.00
Maine	1	**	84.88	17.17	67.71	0.00
Maryland	1	**	100.00	9.11	90.89	0.00
Massachusetts	3	560,043	30.54	10.54	20.00	0.00
Michigan	10	1,411,040	85.31	15.69	69.62	6.26
Minnesota	4	828,441	61.82	34.28	27.54	4.21
Mississippi	1	**	98.42	49.92	48.50	0.00
Missouri	6	634,802	91.56	26.56	65.00	12.68
Montana	0	0	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	1	**	100.00	12.49	87.51	0.00
Nevada	0	0	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	0	0	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	0	0	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	1	**	99.44	9.96	89.48	0.00
New York	6	1,333,137	80.74	11.18	69.56	15.02
North Carolina	2	98,712	22.36	22.36	0.00	0.00
North Dakota	2	112,134	100.00	13.38	86.62	0.00
Ohio	9	1,142,222	92.78	21.27	71.51	0.87
Oklahoma	1	**	99.97	0.00	99.97	0.00
Oregon	6	540,113	85.64	16.51	69.13	0.00
Pennsylvania	3	341,473	39.53	17.72	21.81	0.00
Rhode Island	0	0	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	0	0	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	**	98.63	8.56	90.07	0.00
Tennessee	5	508,459	86.30	22.83	63.47	0.00
Texas	4	279,116	69.71	14.64	55.07	6.50
Utah	2	132,157	98.04	15.70	82.34	0.00
Vermont	0	0	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1	**	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00
Washington	4	1,055,423	93.93	4.43	89.50	0.00
West Virginia	1	**	100.00	20.71	79.29	0.00
Wisconsin	3	884,018	100.00	24.41	75.59	2.09
Wyoming	0	0	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	0	0	-	-	-	-
Guam	0	0	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	1	**	99.90	2.61	97.29	0.00
Virgin Islands	0	0	-	-	-	-

* Includes income from State colleges and universities.

** Total income amounts for States having one station have been omitted from the table.

Table C.--Public television licensees' income, by source of income and State: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

State	Number of licensees	Number of stations	Total income	Percent of total income			
				All tax sources	Federal and CPB	State & local tax sources*	ITV services
Aggregate United States	145	223	$162,510,481	69.05%	19.72%	49.33%	17.39%
Alabama	1	9	**	99.96	18.39	81.57	0.00
Alaska	2	1	1,226,583	99.41	2.36	97.05	0.00
Arizona	2	2	1,278,389	91.56	33.77	57.79	2.50
Arkansas	1	1	**	100.00	5.84	94.16	0.00
California	10	10	13,879,887	52.96	31.06	21.90	8.35
Colorado	2	2	1,162,745	88.13	7.35	80.78	27.23
Connecticut	1	3	**	63.14	4.67	58.47	14.92
Delaware	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	1	1	**	12.39	3.25	9.14	9.33
Florida	9	10	6,286,129	81.08	28.41	52.67	16.99
Georgia	3	10	3,866,920	99.35	3.54	95.81	56.93
Hawaii	1	2	**	100.00	1.96	98.04	49.28
Idaho	3	3	894,049	99.73	44.81	54.92	14.47
Illinois	4	6	4,846,640	47.93	21.36	26.57	9.21
Indiana	6	6	1,142,314	61.30	13.46	47.84	12.11
Iowa	1	2	**	91.51	14.24	77.27	6.65
Kansas	2	2	456,974	46.73	11.16	35.57	2.70
Kentucky	2	14	3,707,574	93.37	5.83	87.54	70.40
Louisiana	1	1	**	20.07	13.36	6.71	5.64
Maine	2	4	1,183,498	76.21	15.97	60.24	8.13
Maryland	1	2	**	96.88	5.71	91.17	0.00
Massachusetts	1	3	**	30.33	25.84	4.49	7.21
Michigan	6	4	3,953,125	74.30	33.74	40.56	1.47
Minnesota	4	4	1,603,812	46.20	16.41	29.79	16.37
Mississippi	1	6	**	100.00	11.74	88.26	38.52
Missouri	2	2	1,806,398	50.70	31.26	19.44	3.33
Montana	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2	9	3,270,237	75.89	15.38	60.51	40.29
Nevada	1	1	**	94.15	6.68	87.47	76.69
New Hampshire	1	5	**	92.37	36.20	56.17	7.04
New Jersey	1	1	**	100.00	16.31	83.69	1.45
New Mexico	1	1	**	92.61	6.67	85.94	0.00
New York	10	11	29,846,181	43.84	21.30	22.54	6.49
North Carolina	2	8	1,886,009	98.68	10.29	88.39	19.99
North Dakota	1	1	**	17.92	15.76	2.16	25.21
Ohio	8	9	5,192,118	68.05	8.91	59.14	33.00
Oklahoma	2	3	593,357	99.83	8.55	91.28	58.82
Oregon	1	2	**	98.58	4.09	94.49	0.00
Pennsylvania	7	9	8,100,807	46.17	12.16	34.01	15.82
Rhode Island	1	1	**	99.31	7.21	92.10	48.38
South Carolina	1	5	**	98.27	14.35	83.92	14.48
South Dakota	3	5	1,402,423	99.55	35.40	64.15	9.35
Tennessee	3	5	2,196,024	93.60	12.92	80.68	64.37
Texas	7	6	4,795,863	39.92	14.45	25.47	22.95
Utah	3	4	1,070,696	72.49	8.49	64.00	16.98
Vermont	1	4	**	96.70	7.32	89.38	20.34
Virginia	5	7	4,231,808	89.04	17.06	71.98	36.41
Washington	6	6	4,023,809	97.56	7.07	90.49	40.05
West Virginia	3	3	2,202,698	85.31	11.06	74.25	30.01
Wisconsin	2	3	3,964,728	89.04	11.64	77.40	0.70
Wyoming	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	1	1	**	99.96	2.71	97.25	61.79
Guam	1	1	**	100.00	7.99	92.01	0.75
Puerto Rico	1	2	**	100.00	39.55	60.45	2.35
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	-	-	-	-

* Includes income from State colleges and universities.

** Total income amounts for States having one licensee have been omitted from the table.

Table D.--Percent distributions of broadcast hours of public television stations, by type of programming: Aggregate United States, Fiscal Years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Source of programming	Percent of total broadcast hours, by type of programming								
	All types			Programming for classroom			Programming for general audience		
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
(Number of stations broadcasting) . . .	(185)	(193)	(207)	(185)	(193)	(207)	(185)	(193)	(207)
(Total broadcast hours) . . .	(586,718)	(639,611)	(710,303)	(201,275)	(226,165)	(241,806)	(385,443)	(413,446)	(468,497)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Programs locally produced	27.1	23.0	21.1	44.2	35.9	34.3	18.2	16.0	14.3
National interconnection	23.1	27.5	39.2	2.4	6.9	9.2	33.9	38.8	54.7
Regional interconnection	6.1	5.1	5.4	4.6	3.2	5.4	6.9	6.1	5.4
State interconnection	{ 4.9†	{ 3.9†	1.8	{ 6.0†	{ 5.5†	2.6	{ 4.3†	{ 3.0†	1.5
Other interconnection			2.0			4.0			0.9
Film and tape from National Educational Television	9.7	6.9	4.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	14.0	9.7	5.2
Film and tape from regional networks	4.9	5.2	3.7	7.0	6.5	5.3	3.7	4.5	2.8
Film and tape from Public Television Library	3.7	3.4	2.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	5.4	4.7	4.2
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center	2.8	3.8	4.9	7.9	10.6	14.2	0.1	0.1	*
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	3.4	3.4	3.4	9.2	9.0	9.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
Film and tape from other public television stations	3.4	3.3	2.6	6.4	5.6	3.1	1.9	2.0	2.3
Film and tape from commercial syndicates	4.3	3.1	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	5.8	4.4	2.7
Film and tape from all others	6.6	11.4	6.8	8.7	13.1	8.6	5.5	10.4	5.9

* Percent greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

† Percent from State interconnection in FY 1970 and FY 1971 were reported under other interconnection.

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Source: Summary Statistics of Public Television Licensees: Fiscal Year 1972, op. cit., p. 96.

Table E.-- Mean weekly broadcast hours of public television stations during school-in-session, by day of week and type of programming: Aggregate United States, Fiscal Year 1972

Type of programming	Mean weekly broadcast hours, by day of week				
	Week total	Monday through Friday		Saturday	Sunday
		Total	(Per day)		
Total	15,793.2	13,658.3	(2,731.6)	870.0	1,264.9
Percent	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of stations broadcasting	207	207	(207)	92	183
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	44.4	88.4
Mean	76.3	66.0	(13.2)	9.5	6.9
Programming for classroom	6,605.5	6,523.2	(1,304.6)	50.3	32.0
Percent of total	41.8	47.8	(47.8)	5.8	2.5
Number of stations broadcasting	202	202	(202)	26	19
Percent of stations broadcasting	97.6	97.6	(97.6)	12.6	9.2
Mean	32.7	32.3	(6.5)	1.9	1.7
Programming for general audience	9,187.7	7,135.1	(1,427.0)	819.7	1,232.9
Percent of total	58.2	52.2	(52.2)	94.2	97.5
Number of stations broadcasting	204	204	(204)	92	183
Percent of stations broadcasting	98.6	98.6	(98.6)	44.4	88.4
Mean	45.0	35.0	(7.0)	8.9	6.7

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Source: Summary Statistics of Public Television Licensees: Fiscal Year 1972, op. cit., p. 90.

Table F.---Mean weekly broadcast hours of public television stations during school-not-in-session, by day of week and type of programming: Aggregate United States, Fiscal Year 1972

Type of programming	Mean weekly broadcast hours, by day of week				
	Week total	Monday through Friday		Saturday	Sunday
		Total	(Per day)		
Total	9,555.9	7,626.1	(1,525.2)	740.9	1,188.9
Percent	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of stations broadcasting	200	200	(200)	89	180
Percent of stations broadcasting	96.6	96.6	(96.6)	43.0	87.0
Mean	47.8	38.1	(7.6)	8.3	6.6
Programming for classroom	650.3	626.0	(125.2)	19.8	4.5
Percent of total	6.8	8.2	(8.2)	2.7	0.4
Number of stations broadcasting	74	73	(73)	12	2
Percent of stations broadcasting	35.8	35.3	(35.3)	5.8	1.0
Mean	8.8	8.6	(1.7)	1.7	2.3
Programming for general audience	8,905.6	7,000.1	(1,400.0)	721.1	1,184.4
Percent of total	93.2	91.8	(91.8)	97.3	99.6
Number of stations broadcasting	198	198	(198)	89	180
Percent of stations broadcasting	95.7	95.7	(95.7)	43.0	87.0
Mean	45.0	35.4	(7.1)	8.1	6.6

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Source: Summary Statistics of Public Television Licensees: Fiscal Year 1972, op. cit., p. 91.

Table G.--Percent distributions of total broadcast hours of CPB-qualified public radio stations, by fiscal year and source of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1972

Source of programming	Percent distribution of broadcast hours	
	FY 1971	FY 1972
(Number of stations broadcasting) . . .	(103)	(121)
(Total broadcast hours) . . .	(498,273)	(647,738)
Total, all sources	100.0	100.0
Programs locally produced	65.6	67.3
Interconnection	5.9	8.0
Tape from National Public Radio	10.2	9.5
Tape from Pacifica	-	1.2
Tape from Broadcasting Foundation of America	0.7	0.7
Tape from other noncommercial sources	8.9	7.8
Tape from commercial sources	1.8	1.9
All other sources	6.9	3.6

- First included in survey in FY 1972.

Source: Summary Statistics of CPB-Qualified Public Radio Stations: Fiscal Year 1972, op. cit., p. 78.

Table H.--Total weekly broadcast hours of CPB-qualified public radio stations, by day of week and type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee	Mean weekly broadcast hours, by day of week				
	Week total	Monday through Friday		Saturday	Sunday
		Total	(Per day)		
Total, all types	12,960	9,507	(1,901)	1,795	1,658
Percent	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of stations broadcasting	121	121	(121)	115	108
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	95.0	89.3
Mean broadcast hours	107.1	78.6	(15.7)	15.6	15.4
Institutions of higher education	8,826	6,466	(1,293)	1,225	1,135
Percent of total	68.1	68.0	(68.0)	68.2	68.4
Number of stations broadcasting	84	84	(84)	79	76
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	94.0	90.5
Mean broadcast hours	105.1	77.0	(15.4)	15.5	14.9
Community organizations	2,038	1,475	(295)	280	283
Percent of total	15.7	15.5	(15.5)	15.6	17.1
Number of stations broadcasting	16	16	(16)	15	16
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	94.0	100.0
Mean broadcast hours	127.4	92.2	(18.4)	18.7	17.7
All others	2,096	1,566	(313)	290	240
Percent of total	16.2	16.5	(16.5)	16.2	14.5
Number of stations broadcasting	21	21	(21)	21	16
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	76.2
Mean broadcast hours	99.8	74.6	(14.9)	13.8	15.0

Source: Summary Statistics of CPB-Qualified Public Radio Stations: Fiscal Year 1972, op. cit., p. 73.

APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS OF SELECTED TERMS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Terms and organizations used in this report are defined below.

AGGREGATE UNITED STATES--All States of the United States; Washington, D.C.; and U.S. territories such as American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC RADIO STATIONS (APRS)--National agency created by public radio stations to represent their interests before Congress, the Executive Branch, CPB, and the general public.

AUCTIONS (INCOME)--Monies received from public sales of items donated by individuals and organizations in order to raise funds for television or radio operations.

BROADCAST HOURS--Hours transmitted by public broadcasting stations during a given fiscal year.

BROADCASTING FOUNDATION OF AMERICA (BFA)--An agency that distributes a variety of informational and cultural programs to subscribing commercial and noncommercial radio stations. BFA programs are produced by stations or production agencies in the United States and other countries.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES--Expenditures for land, buildings, machinery, equipment, facilities, hardware, automatic equipment, and significant improvements to major items of property and equipment. (Operating expenses [See Direct Operating Costs] are not included.)

CARNEGIE COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION--A Commission created to conduct a broadly conceived study of noncommercial television, sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and funded by its Foundation in 1964. The recommendations of the Commission and its report, "Public Television: A Program for Action" (published in 1967) brought about the passage of the 1967 Public Broadcasting Act.

CHILDREN'S TELEVISION WORKSHOP (CTW)--An independent, nonprofit agency which produces "Sesame Street" and "The Electric Company".

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING (CPB)--A nonprofit corporation established by Congress in 1967 to promote and help finance development of public radio and television. Its board is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

COTERMINOUS UNITED STATES--All States and Washington, D.C., but not Alaska and Hawaii.

CPB-QUALIFIED PUBLIC RADIO STATION--A noncommercial station that meets the minimum criteria outlined in the CPB booklet, Policy for Public Radio Station Assistance. (See Appendix C.)

DIRECT OPERATING COSTS (OPERATING EXPENSES)--Actual costs of operations that were budgeted for, and were under the management control of, the individual station, network, or center. Included are expenditures for minor items, routine repairs and maintenance, rents, expendable supplies, and materials, and items with a life expectancy of less than two to three years. Not included are depreciation, capital expenditures, repayment of loans, invested money, allocation of money to reserve funds, gifts-in-kind and costs absorbed by other institutions.

DUAL LICENSEES--Licensees jointly operating both public television and public radio stations.

EMPLOYMENT--Number of full-time, half-time, or part-time employees.

(a) FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES--Radio or television station employees on the payroll as of June 30, 1972, paid for the full normal work week at a rate not less than the Federal minimum hourly wage.

(b) HALF-TIME EMPLOYEES--Radio station employees as of June 30, 1972, who were paid at least the Federal minimum wage for at least twenty hours per week but less than the full work week.

(c) PART-TIME EMPLOYEES--All other paid radio or television station employees, excluding unpaid students, volunteers, and occasional hourly workers.

(d) JOINT EMPLOYEES--Full-time and part-time employees who worked for both affiliated public television and radio stations.

GIFTS-IN-KIND--Estimated value of gifts or donations of machinery, equipment, supplies, or other tangible things of value--as distinct from money.

GROSS INCOME--All income reported by public broadcasting licensees and organizations. This includes the amounts received from, or transferred within, public broadcasting agencies.

INCOME--All sources of money or appropriations of money received or entered in the books as receivable in the current reporting year. This does not included monies withdrawn from reserve accounts established with income or funds received in prior years, borrowed monies from banks or other sources, or gifts and institutional support from individuals and other institutions.

IN-SCHOOL AND IN-SERVICE PROGRAMING FOR A SPECIFIC AUDIENCE--programing designed for a group with specific objectives, such as current diagnostic techniques for physicians or instruction in reading.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT--Estimated value of services and use of facilities provided by supporting institutions.

INTERCONNECTION--

(a) NATIONAL INTERCONNECTION--Broadcast interconnection system for national delivery of programs. The current administering agency for television is the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), while that for radio is National Public Radio (NPR).

(b) REGIONAL INTERCONNECTION--Broadcast interconnection systems for regional delivery of programs, e.g.:

Central Educational Network (CEN) (Chicago, Ill.)
Eastern Educational Television Network (EEN) (Newton Upper Falls, Mass.)
Eastern Public Radio Network (EPRN) (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Midwestern Educational Television, Inc. (MET) (St. Paul, Minn.)
Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting (RMCPB) (Albuquerque, N.M.)
Southern Educational Communications Association (SECA) (Columbia, S.C.)
Western Educational Network (WEN) (Spokane, Wash.)

(c) STATE INTERCONNECTION--The broadcast interconnection system consisting of the stations operated by independent licensees within a given state (e.g., New York State interconnection).

(d) OTHER INTERCONNECTION--Broadcast interconnection systems other than those listed above (e.g., private interconnections of independent stations).

INTRA-INDUSTRY (INCOME)--Income received within the public broadcasting system.

MINORITY EMPLOYEES--Employees with the following racial or ethnic backgrounds: black, Spanish-surnamed, American Indian, or oriental. Because the term "minority" has different meanings in the outlying areas, such as Puerto Rico, data on minority employees from outlying areas were excluded from minority counts in this report.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION, ANN ARBOR (NET)--The tape and film distribution center for National Educational Television, a division of WNET, New York.

NATIONAL INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION CENTER (NITC)--A nonprofit organization of the Indiana University Foundation in Bloomington, Indiana, whose major function is the development and distribution of educational television materials.

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO (NPR)--A nonprofit corporation, funded mainly by which produces and distributes national radio programing and manages the interconnections of CPB-qualified stations. The majority of its board is selected by station managers.

NONDUPLICATED INCOME--Income received from outside of the public broadcasting system.

PRODUCTION HOURS--Hours of programs locally produced by public television stations or CPB-qualified public radio stations during FY 1972.

PROGRAMING FOR CLASSROOM--Public Television (PTV) programing intended for classroom audiences, in-service training, college credits, etc. (sometimes known as programing for instructional television [ITV]).

PROGRAMING FOR GENERAL AUDIENCE--All PTV programing other than programing for classroom.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE (PBS)--A nonprofit corporation in Washington, D.C., which manages the public television network; responsible for scheduling and operating the national program interconnection system.

PUBLIC TELEVISION LIBRARY (PTL)--A nonprofit organization whose primary function is the acquisition and distribution of public television programs. It is located in Bloomington, Indiana, and is operated by PBS.

PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEE--Organization that holds one or more licenses to operate public television stations.

PUBLIC TELEVISION STATION--Unit that transmits a single public television signal on a single channel with a set of identifying call letters.

SCHOOL-IN-SESSION--The period of the fiscal year when local schools are in session.

SCHOOL-NOT-IN-SESSION--The period of the fiscal year when local schools are closed for vacations.

SOURCE OF PROGRAMING--Origin of program delivery, such as programs locally produced, national interconnection, etc.

STATE AND LOCAL TAX SOURCES (INCOME)--Income received from tax-supported State and local sources, including State colleges and universities.

SUBSCRIBERS (INCOME)--Monies received as membership fees pledged by individuals for the support of station operations.

SUPPORTIVE ORGANIZATIONS--Public broadcasting organizations other than public television and public radio licensees and stations (e.g., CPB, PBS, NPR, etc.).

TECHNICAL COSTS--Costs associated with repairs, maintenance, control, and technical operations not includable elsewhere.

TELEVISION OPERATIONS--This category is provided for setting out amounts that apply to broadcast television operations or productions only. This does not include radio and other operations, such as Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITVFS), and other university or academic activities.

TOTAL GROSS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES TO DATE--Accumulated gross capital expenditures through June 30, 1973. Depreciation and inflation factors over the years are not taken into account for these amounts.

TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION (PURPOSE OF PRODUCTION)--(1) local distribution, (2) regional, State, and other interconnection distribution, and (3) national distribution.

TYPE OF PRODUCTION--Programs locally produced live, on tape, or on film.

TYPE OF PROGRAMING--

(a) For television, (1) programing for classroom or (2) programing for general audience.

(b) For radio, (1) educational, informational, and cultural programing for a public audience; (2) in-school and in-service programing for a specific audience; or (3) all other programing.

APPENDIX C

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY FOR PUBLIC RADIO STATIONS*

Recognizing that the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is charged with determining how to best utilize limited financial resources for the systematic development of a significant, national public radio service, the following criteria shall be considered in determining the appropriateness of Corporation support:

1. The station should be licensed by the FCC as a non-commercial educational radio station.

2. The station should operate with an effective radiated power of no less than 250 watts at 500 feet above average terrain (or the equivalent) on a standard FM frequency, or a rated transmitted power of no less than 250 watts on an AM frequency.

3. A minimum of one adequately equipped studio and separate control room should be available to provide for local program production and origination.

4. The minimum number of full-time professional radio station staff employed should comply with the scheduled criteria for the years through 1976 listed on the following page.

   - "Full-time professional radio station staff" includes permanent personnel with demonstrated skill and expertise in the management, programming, production, promotion, development or engineering areas of radio station operation, paid no less than the minimum Federal hourly wage, whose terms of employment require the exercise of full-time duties in one or more of these areas.
     (a) At least one full-time staff member should be employed in a managerial or programming position.
     (b) Interns and trainees do not meet the definition of this criterion.

   - "Half-time professional radio station staff" include permanent personnel who work a minimum of twenty hours per week, paid no less than the minimum Federal hourly wage, with demonstrated skill and

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* Taken from Policy for Public Radio Station Assistance and Qualifying Stations, March 1972, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Washington, D.C., 1972, pp. 4 - 6 and p. 10.

expertise in the areas of management, programming, production, promotion, development, or engineering.

- Full-time and half-time positions should be maintained on an annual basis.

5. The station's minimum operational schedule should comply with the schedule of criteria for the years through 1976 listed on this page.

6. The station's daily broadcast schedule should be devoted primarily to programming of good quality which serves demonstrated community needs of an educational, informational, and cultural nature, within its primary signal area. Such programming should be intended for a general audience.

   - A program schedule designed to further the principles of a particular religious philosophy does not meet the definition of this criterion.

   - A program schedule designed primarily for in-school or professional in-service audiences does not meet the definition of this criterion.

To assist in the development of a dynamic public radio system, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting will gradually strengthen its support criteria to encourage the establishment of full-time, public radio broadcasting services, operating 52 weeks per year, 7 days per week, 18 hours per day (holidays included) by 1976.

MINIMUM CRITERIA	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
STAFF: FULL-TIME	2	3	3	4	5
HALF-TIME	2				
ON-THE-AIR SCHEDULE: WEEKS PER YEAR	52	52	52	52	52
DAYS PER WEEK	6	7	7	7	7
HOURS PER DAY	12	12	14	16	18

APPENDIX D

QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS FOR SUPPORTIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Data in this report for public broadcasting's supportive organizations was derived from the following items which were included in the survey of those organizations for fiscal year 1973, conducted by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

1. Income, Revenues, and Sources of Funds

(Please include all monies and funds received or receivable whether for operations, capital, investment, or reserves and whether expended during the reporting year or not. Do not include gifts of equipment and services or the value of shared facilities.)

a. Amounts provided directly by agencies of the federal government (Do not include CPB)

NAME OF AGENCY	AMOUNT
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Total Federal Government $ _____

b. Amounts provided by public broadcasting agencies and any other agency engaged principally in production or operations for non-commercial broadcasting.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Total Public Broadcasting Agencies $ _____

1. INCOME (Continued)

c. Local boards and departments of education $ _____

d. Other local government or agency sources _____

e. State boards and departments of education _____

f. Other state government or agency sources _____

g. State colleges and universities _____

h. Other colleges and universities _____

i. Foundations - National _____

j. Foundations - Other _____

k. Income from subsidiary enterprises (Please describe briefly _____ _____) _____

l. Commercial stations & network contributions _____

m. Individuals & donors _____

n. Business & Industry _____

o. Other production contracts not includable elsewhere _____

p. Membership dues & fees (except from public broadcasting organizations) _____

q. Other "sales" of materials & services _____

r. _____ _____

s. All other sources of funds _____

SUB-TOTAL INCOME, REVENUES, & FUNDS (Sum of lines a. through s., preceding) $ _____

t. Plus withdrawals and liquidation of investments, savings, securities and cash or from other balances encumbered or appropriated in previous fiscal years _____

u. Plus amounts received from loans, notes, credits and other debts incurred (include deficit) _____

v. TOTAL MONIES (Should agree approximately with the total of item 3.) $ _____

2. Expenditures and Disbursements

a. Operating expenses

Salaries & wages $ _____

All other _____

Total expenses $ _____

b. Direct payments to public (non-commercial) broadcasting TV stations _____

c. Direct payments to public (non-commercial) broadcasting radio stations _____

d. Direct payments to other institutions primarily engaged in public or instructional broadcasting production and service activities _____

e. Other direct payments not reported above _____

2. Expenditures and Disbursements (Continued)

f. Capital expenditures during the 12 months ending 6/30/73. (Do not include gifts of equipment.) $ _____

g. Disbursements for the repayment of loans, notes, credits, and other indebtedness. _____

h. Allocations for investments, savings and securities, to cash or encumbered or deferred to next fiscal year. _____

Total allocations and disbursements (Total of a. through h., above) $ _____

3. Total Capital expenditures to date from inception through 6/30/73 (including gifts of equipment). _____

4. Total depreciation taken to date (if any) from inception through 6/30/73. _____

5.

COSTS ABSORBED BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS (Not included in item 3)	NAME OF SUCH INSTITUTION	ANNUAL AMOUNT
Staff salaries (if any)	_____	$ _____
Employee fringe benefits	_____	_____
Accounting & administrative	_____	_____
Custodial & janitorial	_____	_____
Utilities	_____	_____
Office, studio & other building	_____	_____
Shared facilities	_____	_____
Other:		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
	TOTAL	$ _____

6. Please list all gifts of equipment or other things of value -- as distinct from money -- received during the 1973 fiscal year. (Do not include volunteer workers.)

DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	ESTIMATED VALUE	BASIS FOR ESTIMATE
_____	_____	$ _____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

TOTAL VALUE $ _____

EMPLOYEE DATA

1. Total full-time employees as of 6/30/73: _____ (____ Male) (____ Female)

Can you determine the number of above-mentioned employees who are:

a. Negro (___M ___F)

b. Spanish surname American _____ (___M ___F)

c. American Indian _____ (___M ___F)

d. Oriental _____ (___M ___F)

2. Total part-time employees as of 6/30/73: _____ (____ Male) (____ Female)

a. Negro _____ (___M ___F)

b. Spanish surname American _____ (___M ___F)

c. American Indian _____ (___M ___F)

d. Oriental _____ (___M ___F)

APPENDIX E

QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS FOR PUBLIC RADIO STATIONS

Data in this report derived from the following items which were included in the survey of public radio licensees, fiscal year 1973, conducted by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Schedule A - Income, Revenues, and Funds

Please include all monies and funds received or receivable whether for operations, capital, investment, or reserves and whether expended during the reporting year or not. Do not duplicate receivable funds reported last year. Do not include gifts of equipment and services or the value of shared facilities.)

Sources of income, revenues, and funds:	TOTAL RADIO STATION OPERATIONS
1. Amounts provided directly by agencies of the Federal government (Do not include CPB)	
NAME OF AGENCY — AMOUNT	
Edl. Brdcstng Facilities Grants (HEW) $ _____	
_____ _____	
_____ _____	
_____ _____	
Total Federal Government	$ _____
2. Amounts provided by public broadcasting agencies such as: CPB, NPR, other noncommercial radio and TV stations and any other agency engaged principally in production or operations for non-commercial broadcasting.	
NAME OF ORGANIZATION — AMOUNT	
CPB - General Support Grants $ _____	
CPB - All other funds _____	
_____ _____	
_____ _____	
Total Public Broadcasting Agencies	
3. Local boards and departments of education	$ _____
4. Other local government or agency sources	_____
5. State boards and departments of education	_____
6. Other State government or agency sources	_____
7. State colleges and universities	_____
8. Other colleges and universities	_____
9. Foundations - National	_____
10. Foundations - Other	_____
11. Auctions - Gross income (Net income after expences: $ _____)	_____
12. Income from subsidiary enterprises (Please describe briefly _____)	_____
13. Commercial station and network contributions	_____
14. Subscribers and individuals (Please estimate the number of paying members: -@ $25.00 or more # _____ -@ less than $25.00 # _____)	_____
15. Business and industries not includable elsewhere	_____

16. Sub-carrier (SCA) utilization $ _____

17. Interest and Investments _____

Other (Please specify):

18. _____ _____

19. _____ _____

20. All other sources of funds _____

21. Total income, revenues, and funds (Sum of lines 1 through 20 preceding) $ _____

22. PLUS total transfers or money withdrawn from reserve accounts, investments, cash or building funds and from other balances of funds appropriated or received in previous years; money on hand and brought into this fiscal year ..... $ _____

23. PLUS received from loans, notes, and other borrowed amounts ..... _____

24. PLUS indebtedness, deficit, or unpaid bills at end of fiscal year .. _____

25. TOTAL MONIES $ _____

- How much of the income shown on line 21 was received for underwriting? $ _____
- How much of the income shown on line 21 was received for other production contracts? _____
- How much of the income shown on line 21 would you estimate or attribute to instructional services? _____
- How much of the income shown on line 21 was earmarked for capital expenditures (if identifiable)? _____
- How much of the income shown on line 21 was received through direct mail solicitation? _____
- How much of the income shown on line 21 was received through on-air appeals? _____
- How much of the income shown on line 21 was received through special fund raising programs? _____
- Do you plan to receive funds through direct mail solicitation, on-air appeals or special fund raising programs during the forthcoming year? _____
- Is your board actively involved in soliciting funds for the station or licensee? _____
- Do you use premiums to induce contributions? _____

Schedule B - Expenditures, Outlays, and Allocations of Funds

	TOTAL RADIO STATION OPERATIONS
Operating expenses: (Do not include capital equipment or depreciation)	
Technical	
Salaries and wages	_____
Other expenses	_____
Programming	
Salaries and wages	_____
Other expenses	_____
Local production	
Salaries and wages	_____
Other expenses	_____
Instructional and school service	
Salaries and wages	_____
Other expenses	_____
Development and fund raising	
Salaries and wages	_____
Other expenses	_____
Promotion	
Salaries and wages	_____
Other expenses	_____
Training and personnel development	
Salaries and wages	_____
Other expenses	_____
General and administrative	
Salaries and wages	_____
Other expenses	_____
All other operating expenses	
Salaries and wages	_____
Other expenses (Include lease payments)	_____
Total operating expenses (Sum of the above)	$ _____
PLUS capital expenditures (See Schedule C, Item 3)	_____
PLUS transfers of funds to reserves, investments, building funds; cash or "left over" money deferred to next fiscal year; unexpended funds	_____
PLUS monies used for the repayment of notes, debts, and credit purchases	_____
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, OUTLAYS, & ALLOCATIONS OF FUNDS	$ _____
- Costs absorbed by other institutions	$ _____

Schedule C - Analysis of Capital Expenditures

	TOTAL RADIO STATION OPERATIONS
1. Total original cost of buildings, facilities, and equipment on hand as of June 30, 1972. (Do not deduct accumulated depreciation.)	$ _____
2. Capital expenditures during the 1973 fiscal year:	
a. Land and land improvements	_____
b. Buildings and building improvements	_____
c. Equipment - Production equipment	_____
- Test equipment	_____
- Control room equipment	_____
- Remote equipment	_____
- Transmission system	_____
- Other: Please specify generally	_____
_____ _____	_____
_____	_____
d. Vehicles	_____
e. Furniture and office equipment	_____
f. All other capital equipment	_____
3. Total capital expenditures during fiscal 1973 (Sum of items a through f above).	$ _____
4. PLUS value of gifts and donations of equipment	_____
5. MINUS original cost of equipment sold, scrapped or disposed of during fiscal 1973	_____
6. Total capital expenditures to date (Sum of lines 1, 3, and 4 above, minus line 5)	$ _____
8. Accumulated depreciation to date (if taken)	$ _____

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	SEX	Number of Employees	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	NEGRO	SPANISH SURNAME	AMERICAN INDIAN	ORIENTAL
GENERAL MGR OR CHIEF EXEC	MALE						
	FEMALE						
STATION MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
OPERATIONS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROGRAM MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TRAFFIC MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION ASSISTANTS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BUSINESS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CHIEF ENGINEER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
SUPERVISOR ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BROADCAST ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MUSIC DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
NEWS DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROMOTION DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CONTINUITY DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MGMT & SUPERVISORY	MALE						
	FEMALE						
ON-AIR, PERFORMING TALENT	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CLERICAL & SECRETARIAL	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MANUAL, CUSTODIAL, ETC.	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TOTAL FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	MALE						
	FEMALE						

HALF-TIME EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	SEX	Number of Employees	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	NEGRO	SPANISH SURNAME	AMERICAN INDIAN	ORIENTAL
GENERAL MGR OR CHIEF EXEC	MALE						
	FEMALE						
STATION MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
OPERATIONS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROGRAM MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TRAFFIC MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION ASSISTANTS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BUSINESS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CHIEF ENGINEER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
SUPERVISOR ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BROADCAST ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MUSIC DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
NEWS DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROMOTION DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CONTINUITY DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MGMT & SUPERVISORY	MALE						
	FEMALE						
ON-AIR, PERFORMING TALENT	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CLERICAL & SECRETARIAL	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MANUAL, CUSTODIAL, ETC.	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TOTAL HALF-TIME EMPLOYEES	MALE						
	FEMALE						

PART-TIME EMPLOYEES						
OCCUPATIONS	SEX	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	MINORITY EMPLOYEES			
			NEGRO	SPANISH SURNAMES	AMER INDIAN	ORIEN-TAL
MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISORY	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TECHNICAL & PRODUCTION	MALE					
	FEMALE					
ON-AIR & PERFORMING TALENT	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TRAINEES (ONLY IF PAID)	MALE					
	FEMALE					
CLERICAL & ALL OTHER	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYEES	MALE					
	FEMALE					

BROADCAST AND PRODUCTION STATISTICS

1. Please fill in the average hours broadcast for a typical week below:

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	WEEKLY TOTAL
I. Sign-on time								
II. Sign-off time								
III. Educational, informational, and Cultural Programs for a Public Audience (HOURS)								
IV. In-School or In-Service Programs for a Specific Audience (HOURS)								
V. Other Programs (HOURS)								
VI. TOTAL DAILY (HOURS)								
VII. Percent of E-I-C Programs (Divide Column III by Column VI) (PERCENT)								

2. Of the total hours broadcast by your station during the year, please estimate (as a percent) the sources of programming:

	PERCENT
a. Produced locally at your studios	_____
b. Tape distribution from:	
-PACIFICA	_____
-NPR	_____
-BFA	_____
-NABC	_____
-other noncommercial sources	_____
-commercial sources	_____
c. Interconnection	_____
d. All other sources	_____
TOTAL	100%

3. What wire services do you use? UPI_____, AP_____, Reuters_____, Other_____.

4. What audio news services do you use? Metromedia_____, UPI_____, AP_____, Westinghouse_____, Other_ _____.

5. What percent of total broadcast hours is devoted to music?_____

Give approximate percent of the total in these areas:

	Classical	_____
	Jazz	_____
	Rock	_____
	Folk	_____
	Ethnic	_____
	Show	_____
_____	(Other)	_____
_____	(Other)	_____
	TOTAL	_____

6. Do you have a regularly scheduled program of concert music by contemporary composers? _____

7. What is the total number of records in you music library? _____

a. Approximately what percent of these are 78_____, 45_____, 33 1/3_____?
b. Approximately what percent of these are stereo_____, mono_____?
c. Give approximate percent of the total in these areas:

	Classical	_____
	Jazz	_____
	Rock	_____
	Folk	_____
	Ethnic	_____
	Show	_____
_____	(Other)	_____
_____	(Other)	_____
	TOTAL	100%

8. Number of hours of local concerts originated for broadcast by your station during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972? _____

9. Which of the following syndicated concert programs do you broadcast?

Cleveland Orchestra	_____
Boston Symphony Orchestra	_____
Philadelphia Orchestra	_____
Library of Congress Chamber Music Concert	_____
BBC Music Showcase	_____
Marlboro Music Festival	_____
Boston Pops	_____
Cleveland Pops	_____
Metropolitan Opera	_____
Music from Oberlin	_____
Other _____	_____
Other _____	_____
Other _____	_____

10. Please estimate the number of hours of programming which were produced (not broadcast hours) at your studios and facilities during the year ending 6/30/72.

- Tape _____ (Hours)

- Live _____ (Hours)

TOTAL hours produced _____ (Hours)

APPENDIX F

QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS FOR PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES AND STATIONS

Data in this report derived from the following items which were included in the survey of public television licensees, Fiscal Year 1973, conducted by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Schedule A - Income, Revenues, and Funds

(Please include all monies and funds received or receivable whether for operations, capital, investment, or reserves and whether expended during the reporting year or not. Do not duplicate receivable funds reported last year. Do not include gifts or equipment and services or the value of shared facilities.)

Sources of income, revenues, and funds:	(1) TOTAL TV STATION OR NETWORK OPERATIONS	(2) TOTAL RADIO STATION OPERATIONS	(3) ALL OTHER INCLUDING: CCTV, ITFS & ACADEMIC
1. Amounts provided directly by agencies of the Federal government (Do not include CPB)			
NAME OF AGENCY — AMOUNT			
Edl. Brdcstng Facilities Grants (HEW) $ _____			
_____ _____			
_____ _____			
_____ _____			
Total Federal Government	$ _____	$ _____	$ _____
2. Amounts provided by public broadcasting agencies such as: CPB, NET, NITC, RMCPB, other PTV stations and networks, regional networks and any other agency engaged principally in production or operations for non-commercial broadcasting.			
NAME OF ORGANIZATION — AMOUNT			
CPB - General Support Grants $ _____			
CPB - All other funds _____			
_____ _____			
_____ _____			
Total Public Broadcasting Agencies			
3. Local boards and department of education	$ _____	$ _____	$ _____
4. Other local government or agency sources	_____	_____	_____
5. State boards and departments of education	_____	_____	_____
6. Other State government or agency sources	_____	_____	_____
7. State colleges and universities	_____	_____	_____
8. Other colleges and universities	_____	_____	_____
9. Foundations - National	_____	_____	_____
10. Foundations - Other	_____	_____	_____
11. Auctions - GROSS Income (Net income after expenses: $ _____)	_____	_____	_____
12. Income from subsidiary enterprises (Please describe briefly _____)	_____	_____	_____
13. Commercial stations and network contributions	_____	_____	_____
14. Subscribers and individuals	_____	_____	_____
15. Business and other organizations not includable elsewhere	_____	_____	_____
16. Interests and Investments	_____	_____	_____

Other (Please specify):

17.	_____	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____	_____
20.	All other sources of funds	_____	_____	_____
21.	Total income, revenues, and funds (Sum of lines 1 through 20 preceeding)	$ _____	$ _____	$ _____

22. PLUS total transfers or money withdrawn from reserve accounts, investments, cash, building funds and from other balances of funds appropriated or encumbered and received in previous years; money on hand and brought into this fiscal year ..... $ _____

23. PLUS received from loans, notes, and other borrowed amcunts ..... _____

24. PLUS indebtedness, deficit, or unpaid bills at end of fiscal year ..... _____

25. TOTAL MONIES $ _____

	TELEVISION	RADIO
- How much of the income shown on line 21, was received for underwriting of specific programs?	$ _____	_____
- How much of the income shown on line 21, was received for other production contracts?	_____	_____
- How much of the income shown on line 21, would you estimate or attribute to instructional services?	_____	_____
- How much of the income shown on line 21, was earmarked for capital expenditures (if identifiable)?	_____	_____
- How much of the income shown on line 21, was received through on-air appeals?	_____	_____
- How much of the income shown on line 21, was received through special fund raising programs?	_____	_____

- Do you plan to receive funds through direct mail solicitation, on-air appeals or special fund raising programs during the forthcoming year? _____
- Is your board actively involved in soliciting funds for the station or licensee? _____
- Do you use premiums to induce contributions? _____
- Please refer to the funds from subscribers and individuals listed on line 14, and estimate the number of individuals contributing:

FOR TELEVISION	FOR RADIO
_____ contributing $50.00 or more	_____ contributing $25.00 or more
_____ contributing less than $50.00	_____ contributing less than $25.00

Schedule B - Expenditures, Outlays, and Allocations of Funds

	TOTAL TV STATION OR NETWORK OPERATIONS	TOTAL RADIO STATION OPERATIONS	ALL OTHER INCLUDING CCTV, ITFS & ACADEMIC
Operating expenses: (Do not include capital equipment or depreciation)			
Technical			
Salaries and wages	$	$	$
Other expenses			
Programming			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Local production			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Instructional and school services			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Development and fund raising			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Promotion			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Training and personnel development			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
General and administrative			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
All other operating expenses			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Total operating expenses (Sum of the above)	$	$	$

- Transfers of funds to reserves, investments, building funds, cash or encumbered and deferred to next fiscal year $ _____
- Monies used for repayment of notes, debts, and credit purchases $ _____
- Costs absorbed by other institutions: for television _____
  for radio _____

Schedule C - Analysis of Capital Expenditures

	TOTAL TV STATION OR NETWORK OPERATIONS	TOTAL RADIO STATION OPERATIONS	ALL OTHER INCLUDING CCTV, ITFS & ACADEMIC
1. Total original cost of buildings, facilities and equipment on hand as o June 30, 1972 (Do not deduct accumulated depreciation)	$	$	$
2. Capital expenditures during the 1973 fiscal year:			
a. Land and land improvements	$	$	$
b. Buildings			
c. Equipment - Antenna system			
- Transmitters			
- Translators			
- Microwave equipment			
- CATV equipment			
- Control room equipment			
- Video tape recorders			
- TV cameras (live)			
- Film chaines			
- Other film equipment			
- Audio equipment			
- Other studio equipment			
- All other equipment			
d. Remote vehicle units			
e. Other automotive equipment			
f. Furniture and office equipment			
3. Total capital expenditures during fiscal 1973 (Sum of items a through f above)	$	$	$
4. PLUS value of gifts and donations of equipment			
5. MINUS original cost of equipment sold, scrapped or disposed of during fiscal 1973			
6. Total capital expenditures to date (Sum of lines 1, 3, and 4 above, minus 5)	$	$	$
7. Accumulated depreciation to date (if taken)	$	$	$

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	SEX	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	NEGRO	SPANISH SURNAME	AMERICAN INDIAN	ORIENTAL
GENERAL MGR OR CHIEF EXEC	MALE						
	FEMALE						
STATION MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
OPERATIONS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROGRAM MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TRAFFIC MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCER-DIRECTORS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION CREW MEMBERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BUSINESS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CHIEF ENGINEER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
SUPERVISOR ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BROADCAST ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
FILM DIRECTORS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
FILM EDITORS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROMOTION DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
ART DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
SCHOOL SERVICES DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MGMT & SUPERVISORY	MALE						
	FEMALE						
ON-AIR, PERFORMING TALENT	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CLERICAL & SECRETARIAL	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MANUAL, CUSTODIAL, ETC.	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TOTAL FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	MALE		XXXXXXX				
	FEMALE		XXXXXXX				

PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	SEX	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	MINORITY EMPLOYEES			
			NEGRO	SPANISH SURNAME	AMERICAN INDIAN	ORIENTAL
MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISORY	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TECHNICAL & PRODUCTION	MALE					
	FEMALE					
ON-AIR, PERFORMING TALENT	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TRAINEES (ONLY IF PAID)	MALE					
	FEMALE					
CLERICAL & ALL OTHER	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYEES	MALE					
	FEMALE					

FOR JOINT EMPLOYEES (Jointly used in both radio and television activities)

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES							
OCCUPATION	SEX	Number of Employees	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	NEGRO	SPANISH SURNAME	AMERICAN INDIAN	ORIENTAL
GENERAL MGR OR CHIEF EXEC	MALE						
	FEMALE						
STATION MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
OPERATIONS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROGRAM MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TRAFFIC MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCER-DIRECTORS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION CREW MEMBERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BUSINESS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CHIEF ENGINEER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
SUPERVISOR ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BROADCAST ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
FILM DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
FILM EDITORS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROMOTION DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
ART DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
SCHOOL SERVICES DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MGMT & SUPERVISORY	MALE						
	FEMALE						
ON-AIR, PERFORMING TALENT	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CLERICAL & SECRETARIAL	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MANUAL, CUSTODIAL, ETC.	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TOTAL FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	MALE						
	FEMALE						

FOR JOINT EMPLOYEES (Jointly used in both radio and television activities)

PART-TIME EMPLOYEES						
OCCUPATION	SEX	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	MINORITY EMPLOYEES			
			NEGRO	SPANISH SURNAME	AMER INDIAN	ORIEN-TAL
MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISORY	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TECHNICAL & PRODUCTION	MALE					
	FEMALE					
ON-AIR & PERFORMING TALENT	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TRAINEES (ONLY IF PAID)	MALE					
	FEMALE					
CLERICAL & ALL OTHER	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYEES	MALE					
	FEMALE					

BROADCAST AND PRODUCTION STATISTICS

I. BROADCAST HOURS

A. Please fill in the average hours broadcast for each of the following:

1. During the period of the year when local schools are in-session:
(How many weeks out of the year does this period cover? _____)

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Weekly totals
Programming for classroom (ITV) (Instructional for classroom use, in-service training, college credits, etc.)								
Programming for general audience (All other programming)								
Total daily hours when schools are in-session								

2. During the period when local schools are not-in-session:
(How many weeks out of the year does this period cover?
Please give inclusive dates _____)

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Weekly totals
Programming for classroom (ITV) (Instructional for classroom use, in-service training, college credits, etc.)								
Programming for general audience (All other programming)								
Total daily hours when schools are not-in-session								

3. Total weeks operated during the year ending June 30, 1972 _____.

B. Of the total hours broadcast by your station or network of staions during the year, please estimate (as a percent) the sources of programming:

	Programming for classroom %	Programming for general audience %
Programs locally produced		
National interconnection		
Regional interconnection		
State interconnection		
Other interconnection		
Film and tape from National Educational Television		
Film and tape from regional networks		
Film and tape from Public Television Library		
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center		
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library		
Film and tape from other public television stations		
Film and tape from commercial syndicates		
Film and tape from all others		
Total	100 %	100 %

Notes on interconnections:

Programs originating from the PBS network, although carried by SUNY, PPTN, etc., should be reported under "Delivered by national interconnection."

Programs originating and distributed within a regional or state network, should be reported as such.

State interconnection is not intended to include multiple-station relay transmitters under the same license which are simultaneously programmed--such as Alabama, Kentucky, New Hampshire, etc.

II. Please estimate the number of hours of programming which were produced (not broadcast hours) at your studios and facilities during the year ending June 30, 1972 (Do not include productions used exclusively in closed circuit operations):

	Programming for classroom (ITV)				Programming for general audience			
	Tape	Film	Live	Total	Tape	Film	Live	Total
Hours color	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Hours black and white	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
			Total	___			Total	___

For the above total hours produced, what are the approximate percentages produced primarily for:

	Programming for classroom (ITV)	Programming for general audience
A. local use only	___ %	___ %
B. regional, State or private network	___ %	___ %
C. national exposure	___ %	___ %
	100 %	100 %

APPENDIX G

CPB-QUALIFIED PUBLIC RADIO STATIONS ON THE AIR AS OF JUNE 30, 1973

(Number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the station's broadcast band)

ALASKA

KYUK-AM (560)*
Bethel, Alaska
Bethel Broadcasting Inc.

KUAC-FM (104.7)
Fairbanks, Alaska
University of Alaska

ARIZONA

KMCR-FM (91.5)
Phoenix, Arizona
Maricopa County Community College District

KUAT-AM (1550)
Tucson, Arizona
Arizona Board of Regents for the Benefit of the University of Arizona

KAWC-AM (1320)
Yuma, Arizona
Arizona Western College

ARKANSAS

KASU-FM (91.9)
Jonesboro, Arkansas
Arkansas State University

CALIFORNIA

KPFA-FM (94.1)
Berkeley, California
Pacifica Foundation, Inc.

KLON-FM (88.1)
Long Beach, California
Board of Education
Long Beach Unified School District

KUSC-FM (91.5)*
Los Angeles, California
University of Southern California

KPFK-FM (90.7)
Los Angeles, California
Pacifica Foundation

KCSN-FM (88.5)*
Northridge, California
California State University

KVCR-FM (91.9)
San Bernardino, California
San Bernardino Community College District

KPBS-FM (89.5)
San Diego, California
State of California for San Diego State College

KALW-FM (91.7)
San Francisco, California
San Francisco Unified School District

KQED-FM (88.5)
San Francisco, California
Bay Area Educational Television Association

KCSM-FM (90.9)
San Mateo, California
San Mateo Junior College District

KCRW-FM (89.9)
Santa Monica, California
Santa Monica Unified School District

KUOP-FM (91.3)
Stockton, California
University of the Pacific

COLORADO

KUNC-FM (91.5)
Greeley, Colorado
Associated Students of University of Northern Colorado

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAMU-FM (88.5)
Washington, D. C.
The American University

WETA-FM (90.9)
Washington, D. C.
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Associations, Inc.

FLORIDA

WHRS-FM (91.7)
Boynton Beach, Florida
The School Board of Palm Beach County, Florida

WJCT-FM (89.9)
Jacksonville, Florida
Community Television, Inc.

WFSU-FM (91.5)
Tallahassee, Florida
Board of Regents of Florida for Florida State University

WUSF-FM (89.7)
Tampa, Florida
University of South Florida

GEORGIA

WABE-FM (90.1)
Atlanta, Georgia
Board of Education of the City of Atlanta

ILLINOIS

WSIU-FM (91.9)
Carbondale, Illinois
Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University

WBEZ-FM (91.5)*
Chicago, Illinois
Board of Education
City of Chicago

WNIU-FM (89.5)
De Kalb, Illinois
Board of Regents for USE of Northern Illinois University

WSIE-FM (88.7)
Edwardsville, Illinois
Board of Trustees
Southern Illinois University

WLCC-FM (88.9)
Lincoln, Illinois
Lincoln Christian College

WILL-AM (580)
Urbana, Illinois
University of Illinois Board of Trustees

INDIANA

WFIU-FM (103.7)
Bloomington, Indiana
Trustees of Indiana University

WIAN-FM (90.1)
Indianapolis, Indiana
Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners

WBAA-AM (920)
Lafayette, Indiana
Purdue University

IOWA

WOI-FM (90.1)
Ames, Iowa
Iowa State University of Science and Technology

KHKE-FM (88.1)*
Cedar Falls, Iowa
University of Northern Iowa

WSUI-AM (910)
Iowa City, Iowa
Board of Regents
University of Iowa

KANSAS

KANU-FM (91.5)
Lawrence, Kansas
University of Kansas

KSAC-AM (580)
Manhattan, Kansas
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science

KMUW-FM (89.1)
Wichita, Kansas
Wichita State University

KENTUCKY

WBKY-FM (91.3)
Lexington, Kentucky
Board of Trustees
University of Kentucky

WFPK-FM (91.9)
Louisville, Kentucky
Louisville Free Public
Library

WFPL-FM (89.3)
Louisville, Kentucky
Louisville Free Public
Library

WMKY-FM (90.3)
Morehead, Kentucky
Morehead State University

WKMS-FM (91.3)*
Murray, Kentucky
Murray State University

WEKU-FM (88.9)
Richmond, Kentucky
Board of Regents
Eastern Kentucky University

LOUISIANA

WWNO-FM (89.9)
New Orleans, Louisiana
Board of Supervisors
Louisiana State University
and Agricultural and
Mechanical College

MAINE

WMEH-FM (90.9)
Orono, Maine
University of Maine

MARYLAND

WBJC-FM (91.5)
Baltimore, Maryland
Community College of
Baltimore

WGTS-FM (91.9)*
Takoma Park, Maryland
Columbia Union College, Inc.

MASSACHUSETTS

WFCR-FM (88.5)
Amherst, Massachusetts
The Trustees
The University of Massachusetts

WBUR-FM (90.9)
Boston, Massachusetts
Trustees of Boston University

WGBH-FM (89.7)
Boston, Massachusetts
UGBH Educational Foundation

WICN-FM (90.5)
Worcester, Massachusetts*
Mount Saint James Station

MICHIGAN

WOM-FM (91.7)
Ann Arbor, Michigan
The Board of Regents of
the University of Michigan

WAUS-FM (90.9)
Berrien Springs, Michigan
Andrews Broadcasting
Corporation

WDET-FM (101.9)
Detroit, Michigan
Wayne State University

WKAR-AM (870)
East Lansing, Michigan
Board of Trustees of
Michigan State University

WKAR-FM (90.5)
East Lansing, Michigan
Board of Trustees of
Michigan State University

WFBE-FM (95.1)
Flint, Michigan
Flint Board of Education

WGGL-FM (91.1)
Houghton, Michigan
Michigan Technological
University

WIAA-FM (88.3)
Interlochen, Michigan
The National Music Camp

WMUK-FM (102.1)
Kalamazoo, Michigan
Western Michigan University

WNMR-FM (90.1)
Marquette, Michigan
Board of Control of
Northern Michigan
University

WCMU-FM (89.5)*
Mount Pleasant, Michigan
Central Michigan University

MINNESOTA

KSJR-FM (90.1)
Collegeville, Minnesota
Minnesota Educational
Radio, Inc.

KSJN-FM (91.1)
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Minnesota Educational
Radio, Inc.

KUOM-AM (770)
Minneapolis, Minnesota
University of Minnesota

KCCM-FM (91.1)*
Moorhead, Minnesota
Minnesota Educational
Radio, Inc.

WCAL-FM (89.3)
Northfield, Minnesota
St. Olaf College

MISSISSIPPI

WNJC-FM (90.1)
Senatobia, Mississippi
Northwest Mississippi
Junior College

MISSOURI

KBFL-FM (90.3)
Buffalo, Missouri
School District R-1
Dallas County

KBIA-FM (91.3)
Columbia, Missouri
The Curators of the
University of Missouri

KCUR-FM (89.3)
Kansas City, Missouri
The Curators of the
University of Missouri

KXCV-FM (90.5)
Maryville, Missouri
Board of Regents
Northwest Missouri
State University

KSOZ-FM (88.1)
Point Lookout, Missouri
The School of the Ozarks

KWMU-FM (90.9)*
University of Missouri
St. Louis, Missouri

KCMW-FM (90.9)
Warrensburg, Missouri
Board of Regents
Central Missouri State
University

NEBRASKA

KIOS-FM (91.5)
Omaha, Nebraska
The School District of
the City of Omaha

NEW MEXICO

KRWG-FM (90.7)
Las Cruces, New Mexico
Regents of New Mexico
State University

KTDB-FM (89.5)*
Ramah, New Mexico
Ramah Navajo School
Board, Inc.

NEW YORK

WAMC-FM (90.3)
Albany, New York
Albany Medical College
of Union University

WBFO-FM (88.7)
Buffalo, New York
State University of
New York

WSLU-FM (96.7)
Canton, New York
St. Lawrence University

WCNY-FM (91.3)
Liverpool, New York
Educational Television
Council of Central New York

WNYC-AM (830)
New York, New York
City of New York Municipal
Broadcasting System

WNYC-FM (93.9)
New York, New York
City of New York Municipal
Broadcasting System

WRVO-FM (89.9)*
Oswego, New York
State University

WMHT-FM (89.1)*
Schenectady, New York
Mohawk-Hudson Council on
Educational Television

NORTH CAROLINA

WAFR-FM (90.3)
Durham, North Carolina
Community Radio Workshop, Inc.

WFDD-FM (88.5)
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Wake Forest University

NORTH DAKOTA

KDSU-FM (91.9)
Fargo, North Dakota
North Dakota State University

KFJM-AM (1370)
Grand Forks, North Dakota
The University of North Dakota

OHIO

WOUB-AM (1340)
Athens, Ohio
Ohio University

WOUB-FM (91.3)
Athens, Ohio
Ohio University

WBGU-FM (88.1)
Bowling Green, Ohio
Bowling Green State University

WGUC-FM (90.9)
Cincinnati, Ohio
Board of Directors
University of Cincinnati

WCBE-FM (90.5)
Columbus, Ohio
Board of Education of
City School District of
Columbus

WOSU-AM (820)
Columbus, Ohio
The Ohio State University

WOSU-FM (89.7)
Columbus, Ohio
The Ohio State University

WKSU-FM (89.7)*
Kent, Ohio
Kent State University

WMUB-FM (88.5)
Oxford, Ohio
Trustees of Miami University

WCSU-FM (88.9)*
Wilburforce, Ohio
Central State University

WYSO-FM (91.5)*
Yellow Springs, Ohio
Antioch College

WYSU-FM (88.5)
Youngstown, Ohio
Youngstown State University

OKLAHOMA

KOSU-FM (91.7)
Stillwater, Oklahoma
Radio/Television Services
Agriculture and Applied
Science
Oklahoma State University

OREGON

KOAC-AM (550)
Corvallis, Oregon
Oregon State Board of
Higher Education

KWAX-FM (91.1)
Eugene, Oregon
Oregon State Board of
Higher Education

KLCC-FM (90.3)
Eugene, Oregon
Lane Community College

KBOO-FM (90.7)
Portland, Oregon
Jack Straw Memorial Foundation

KBPS-AM (1450)
Portland, Oregon
Benson Polytechnical
High School
Portland Public Schools

KOAP-FM (91.5)
Portland, Oregon
Oregon State Board of
Higher Education

PENNSYLVANIA

WQLN-FM (91.3)*
Erie, Pennsylvania
Public Broadcasting of
Northwestern Pennsylvania,
Inc.

WITF-FM (89.5)
Hershey, Pennsylvania
South Central Educational
Broadcasting Council

WUHY-FM (90.9)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
WHYY, Inc.

WQED-FM (89.3)*
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Metropolitan Pittsburgh
Public Broadcasting, Inc.

WDUQ-FM (89.9)
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Administrative Council of
Duquesne University

WVIA-FM (89.9)*
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Northeastern Pennsylvania
Educational Television
Association

SOUTH CAROLINA

WEPR-FM (90.1)*
Greenville, South Carolina
South Carolina Educational
Radio Network

SOUTH DAKOTA

KESD-FM (88.3)*
Brookings, South Dakota
South Dakota State
University

KUSD-AM (690)
Vermillion, South Dakota
University of South Dakota

TENNESSEE

WSMC-FM (90.7)
Collegedale, Tennessee
Southern Missionary
College

WUOT-FM (91.9)
Knoxville, Tennessee
The University of
Tennessee

WKNO-FM (91.1)
Memphis, Tennessee
Memphis Community
Television Foundation

WMOT-FM (89.5)
Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Middle Tennessee State
University

WPLN-FM (90.3)
Nashville, Tennessee
Public Library of
Nashville/Davidson
County

TEXAS

KUT-FM (90.7)
Austin, Texas
The University of Texas

KTEP-FM (88.5)
El Paso, Texas
The University of Texas
at El Paso

KPFT-FM (90.1)
Houston, Texas
Pacifica Foundation, Inc.

KNCT-FM (91.3)
Killeen, Texas
Central Texas College

UTAH

KBYU-FM (88.9)
Provo, Utah
Brigham Young University

KUSU-FM (91.5)*
Logan, Utah
Utah State University

KUER-FM (90.1)
Salt Lake City, Utah
University of Utah

VIRGINIA

WRFK-FM (106.5)
Richmond, Virginia
Union Theological Seminary
in Virginia

WASHINGTON

KWSU-AM (1250)
Pullman, Washington
Washington State University

KRAB-FM (107.7)
Seattle, Washington
Jack Straw Memorial Foundation

KUOW-FM (94.9)
Seattle, Washington
The University of Washington

KTOY-FM (91.7)
Tacoma, Washington
Tacoma School District #10

WEST VIRGINIA

WVWC-FM (88.9)
Buckhannon, West Virginia
Board of Trustees
West Virginia Wesleyan College

WISCONSIN

WLSU-FM (88.9)
La Crosse, Wisconsin
Board of Regents
University of Wisconsin System

WHA-AM (970)
Madison, Wisconsin
The Regents of the University
of Wisconsin System

WUWM-FM (89.7)
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
The Regents of the University
of Wisconsin System

PUERTO RICO

WIPR-AM (940)
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico
Mrs. Celeste Benitez de Rexach
Secretary of Education

* Became CPB-qualified during fiscal year 1973.

APPENDIX H

PUBLIC TELEVISION STATIONS ON THE AIR AS OF JUNE 30, 1973

(Number in parenthesis indicates number of broadcast channel)

ALABAMA

WAIQ (26)
Montgomery, Alabama
WBIQ (10)
Birmingham, Alabama
WCIQ (7)
Mt. Cheaha, Alabama
WDIQ (2)
Dozier, Alabama
WEIQ (42)
Mobile, Alabama
WFIQ (36)
Florence, Alabama
WGIQ (43)
Louisville, Alabama
WHIG (25)
Huntsville, Alabama
WIIQ (41)
Demopolis, Alabama
Alabama Educational Television Commission

ALASKA

KYUK (4)*
Bethel, Alaska
Bethel Broadcasting, Inc.

KUAC (9)
Fairbanks, Alaska
University of Alaska

ARIZONA

KAET (8)
Phoenix, Arizona
Arizona Board of Regents

KUAT (6)
Tucson, Arizona
University of Arizona

ARKANSAS

KETS (2)
Little Rock, Arkansas
Arkansas Educational Television Commission

CALIFORNIA

KOCE (50)*
Huntington Beach, California
Board of Trustees
Coast Community College D District

KEET (13)
Eureka, California
Redwood Empire Educational Television, Inc.

KCET (28)
Los Angeles, California
Community Television of Southern California

KIXE (9)
Redding, California
Northern California Educational Television Association, Inc.

KVIE (6)
Sacramento, California
Central Californic Educational Television

KVCR (24)
San Bernardino, California
San Bernardino Community College District

KPBS (15)
San Diego, California
California State University San Diego

KQED (9)
San Francisco, California
KQEC (32)
San Francisco, California
Bay area Educational Television Association

KTEH (54)
San Jose, California
Office of Education
County of Santa Clara

KCSM (14)
San Mateo, California
San Mateo Community College District

COLORADO

KRMA (6)
Denver, Colorado
School District #1
City and County of Denver and State of Colorado

KTSC (8)
Pueblo, Colorado
Southern Colorado State College

CONNECTICUT

WEDH (24)
Hartford, Connecticut
WEDW (49)
Bridgeport, Connecticut
WEDN (53)
Norwich, Connecticut
Connecticut Educational Television Corporation

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WETA (26)
Washington, D. C.
Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc.

FLORIDA

WUFT (5)
Gainesville, Florida
Board of Regents
State of Florida

WJCT (7)
Jacksonville, Florida
Community Television, Inc.

WPBT (2)
Miami, Florida
Community Television Foundation of South Florida, Inc.

WTHS (2)
Miami, Florida
WLRN (17)
Miami, Florida
Dade County School Board

WMFE (24)
Orlando, Florida
Florida Central East Coast Educational Television, Inc.

WSRE (23)
Pensacola, Florida
Board of Trustees,
Pensacola Junior College

WFSU (11)
Tallahassee, Florida
Board of Regents for Florida State University

WEDU (3)
Tampa, Florida
Florida West Coast Educational Television, Inc.

WUSF (16)
Tampa, Florida
University of South Florida

GEORGIA

WGTV (8)
Athens/Atlanta, Georgia
University of Georgia

WETV (30)
Atlanta, Georgia
Board of Education
City of Atlanta

WCLP (18)
Chatsworth, Georgia
WDCO (15)
Cochran, Georgia
WJSP (28)
Columbus, Georgia
WACS (25)
Dawson, Georgia
WABW (14)
Pelham, Georgia
WVAN (9)
Savannah, Georgia
WXGA (8)
Waycross, Georgia
WCES (20)
Wrens, Georgia
Georgia State Board of Education

HAWAII

KHET (11)
Honolulu, Hawaii
KMEB (10)
Wailuku, Hawaii
University of Hawaii

IDAHO

KUID (12)
Moscow, Idaho
University of Idaho

KAID (4)
Boise, Idaho
Boise State College

KBGL (10)
Pocatello, Idaho
State Board of Education
Trustees Idaho State
University

ILLINOIS

WSIU (8)
Carbondale, Illinois
WUSI (16)
Olney, Illinois
Sothern Illinois University

WTTW (11)
Chicago, Illinois
WXXW (20)
Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Educational
Television Association

WTVP (47)
Peoria, Illinois
Illinois Valley Public
Telecommunications
Corporation

WILL (12)
Urbana, Illinois
University of Illinois

INDIANA

WTIU (30)
Bloomington, Indiana
Trustees of Indiana
University

WNIN (9)
Evansville, Indiana
Evansville-Vanderburgh
School Corporation

WFYI (20)
Indianapolis, Indiana
Metropolitan Indianapolis
Television Association

WIPB (49)
Muncie, Indiana
Ball State University

WCAE (50)
St. John, Indiana
Lake Central School
Corporation

WVUT (22)
Vincennes, Indiana
Vincennes University

IOWA

KDIN (11)
Des Moines, Iowa
KIIN (12)
Iowa City, Iowa
State Educational Radio and
Television Facility Board

KANSAS

KTWU (11)
Topeka, Kansas
Washburn University of
Topeka

KPTS (8)
Wichita, Kansas
The Sunflower Educational
Television Corporation

KENTUCKY

WKAS (25)
Ashland, Kentucky
WKGB (53)
Bowling Green, Kentucky
WCVN (54)
Covington, Kentucky
WKZT (23)
Elizabethtown, Kentucky
WKHA (35)
Hazard, Kentucky
WKLE (46)
Lexington, Kentucky
WKMJ (68)
Louisville, Kentucky
WKMA (35)
Madisonville, Kentucky
WKMR (38)
Morehead, Kentucky
WKMU (21)
Murray, Kentucky
WKON (52)
Owenton, Kentucky
WKPI (22)
Pikeville, Kentucky
WKSO (29)
Somerset, Kentucky
Kentucky State Board of
Education

WKPC (15)
Louisville, Kentucky
Board of Education of
Jefferson County

LOUISIANA

WYES (12)
New Orleans, Louisiana
Greater New Orleans
Educational Television
Foundation

MAINE

WCBB (10)
Augusta, Maine
Colby-Bates-Bowdoin
Educational Telecasting
Corporation

WMEB (12)
Orono, Maine
WMED (13)
Calais, Maine
WMEM (10)
Presque Isle, Maine
University of Maine

MARYLAND

WMPB (67)
Baltimore, Maryland
WCPB (28)
Salisbury, Maryland
Maryland Public Broadcasting
Commission

MASSACHUSETTS

WGBH (2)
Boston, Massachusetts
WGBX (44)
Boston, Massachusetts
WGBY (57)* †
Springfield, Massachusetts
WGBH Educational
Foundation

MICHIGAN

WTVS (56)
Detroit, Michigan
Detroit Educational
Television Foundation

WKAR (23)
East Lansing, Michigan
Board of Trustees of
Michigan State
University

WGVC (35)*
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Board of Control
Grand Valley State College

WNPB (13)*
Marquette, Michigan
Northern Michigan
University

WCMU (14)
Mount Pleasant, Michigan
Central Michigan
University

WUCM (19)
University Center, Michigan
Delta College

MINNESOTA

KWCM (10)
Appleton, Minnesota
Twin City Area Educational
Television Corporation
and West Central
Minnesota

KAVT (15)*
Austin, Minnesota
Independent School
District #492

WDSE (8)
Duluth, Minnesota
Duluth-Superior Area
Educational Television
Corporation

KTCA (2)
St. Paul-Minneapolis,
Minnesota
KTCI (17)
St. Paul-Minneapolis,
Minnesota
Twin City Area
Educational Television
Corporation

MISSISSIPPI

WMAA (29)
Jackson, Mississippi
WMAB (2)
State College, Mississippi
WMAU (17)
Bude, Mississippi
WMAO (23)
Greenwood, Mississippi
WMAH (19)
Biloxi, Mississippi
WMAV (18)
Oxford, Mississippi
WMAW (14)
Meridian, Mississippi
The Mississippi Authority
for Educational
Television

MISSOURI

KCPT (19)
Kansas City, Missouri
Community Service Broadcasting
of Mid-America, Inc.

KETC (9)
St. Louis, Missouri
St. Louis Educational
Television Commission

NEBRASKA

KTNE (13)
Alliance, Nebraska
KMNE (7)
Bassett, Nebraska
KHNE (29)
Hastings, Nebraska
KLNE (3)
Lexington, Nebraska
KRNE (12)
Merriman, Nebraska
KXNE (19)
Norfolk, Nebraska
KPNE (9)
North Platte, Nebraska
KYNE (26)
Omaha, Nebraska
Nebraska Educational
Television Commission

KUON (12)
Lincoln, Nebraska
University of Nebraska

NEVADA

KLVX (10)
Las Vegas, Nevada
Clark County School District

NEW HAMPSHIRE

WEDB (40)
Berlin, New Hampshire
WENH (11)
Durham, New Hampshire
WHED (15)
Hanover, New Hampshire
WEKW (52)
Keene, New Hampshire
WLED (49)
Littleton, New Hampshire
University of New Hampshire

NEW JERSEY

WNJS (23)
Camden, New Jersey
WNJM (50)
Montclair, New Jersey
WNJB (58)
New Brunswick, New Jersey
WNJT (52)
Trenton, New Jersey
New Jersey Public Broadcasting
Authority

NEW MEXICO

KNME (5)
Albuquerque, New Mexico
University of New Mexico
and Board of Education
Albuquerque Public Schools

KRWG (22)*
Las Cruces, New Mexico
Board of Regents
New Mexico State University

NEW YORK

WSKG (46)
Binghamton, New York
Southern Tier Educational
Television Association,
Inc.

WNYE (25)
New York, New York
Board of Education of the
City of New York

WNED (17)
Buffalo, New York
Western New York Educational
Television Association, Inc.

WLIW (21)
Garden City, New York
Long Island Educational
Television Council, Inc.

WNET (13)
New York, New York
Educational Broadcasting
Corporation

WNYC (31)
New York, New York
City of New York
Municipal Broadcasting System

WXXI (21)
Rochester, New York
Rochester Area Educational
Television Association, Inc.

WMHT (17)
Schenectady, New York
Mohawk-Hudson Council on
Educational Television,
Inc.

WCNY (24)
Syracuse, New York
The Educational Television
Council of Central New
York, Inc.

WNPI (18)
Norwood, New York
WNPE (16)
Watertown, New York
St. Lawrence Valley
Educational Television
Council, Inc.

NORTH CAROLINA

WUNC (4)
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
WUND (2)
Columbia, North Carolina
WUNE (17)
Linville, North Carolina
WUNF (33)
Asheville, North Carolina
WUNG (58)
Concord, North Carolina
WUNJ (39)
Wilmington, North Carolina
WUNK (25)
Greenville, North Carolina
WUNL (26)
Winston-Salem, North
Carolina
University of North Carolina

WTVI (42)
Charlotte, North Carolina
Charlotte-Mecklenburg
Board of Education

NORTH DAKOTA

KFME (13)
Fargo, North Dakota
North Central Educational
Television, Inc.

OHIO

WNEO (45)*
Alliance, Ohio
WOET (16)
Dayton, Ohio
Ohio Educational
Television Network
Commission

WOUB (20)
Athens, Ohio
Ohio University

WBGU (57)
Bowling Green, Ohio
Bowling Green State
University

WCET (48)
Cincinnati, Ohio
Greater Cincinnati
Television Educational
Foundation

WVIZ (25)
Cleveland, Ohio
The Educational Television
Association of
Metropolitan Cleveland

WOSU (34)
Columbus, Ohio
The Ohio State University

WGSF (31)
Newark, Ohio
Newark Public School
District

WMUB (14)
Oxford, Ohio
President and Trustees
of the Miami University

WGTE (30)
Greater Toledo
Educational Television
Foundation, Inc.

OKLAHOMA

KETA (13)
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
KOED (11)
Tulsa, Oklahoma
The Oklahoma Educational Television Authority

KOKH (25)
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Independent School District #89 of Oklahoma County

OREGON

KOAC (7)
Corvallis, Oregon
KOAP (10)
Portland, Oregon
Oregon State Board of Higher Education

PENNSYLVANIA

WLVT (39)
Allentown, Pennsylvania
Lehigh Valley Educational Television Corporation

WQLN (54)
Erie, Pennsylvania
Public Broadcasting of Northwest Pennsylvania, Inc.

WITF (33)
Hershey, Pennsylvania
South Central Educational Broadcasting Council

WUHY (35)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
WHYY (12)
Wilmington, Delaware
WHYY, Inc.

WQED (13)
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
WQEX (16)
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Metropolitan Pittsburgh Public Broadcasting, Inc.

WVIA (44)
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Northeastern Pennsylvania Educational Television Association

WPSX (3)
Clearfield, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University

RHODE ISLAND

WSBE (36)
Providence, Rhode Island
Board of Regents for Education
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation

SOUTH CAROLINA

WEBA (14)
Allendale, South Carolina
WITV (7)
Charleston, South Carolina
WRLK (35)
Columbia, South Carolina
WJPM (33)
Florence, South Carolina
WNTV (29)
Greenville, South Carolina
South Carolina Educational Television Commission

SOUTH DAKOTA

KESD (8)
Brookings, South Dakota
South Dakota State University

KDSD (16)
Aberdeen, South Dakota
KTSD (10)
Pierre, South Dakota
KBHE (9)
Rapid City, South Dakota
South Dakota Educational Television Board of Directors

KUSD (2)
Vermillion, South Dakota
University of South Dakota

TENNESSEE

WTCI (45)†
Chatanooga, Tennessee
WLJI (11)
Lexington, Tennessee
WSKJ (2)
Knoxville-Sneedville, Tennessee
Tennessee State Board of Education

WKNO (10)
Memphis, Tennessee
Memphis Community Television Foundation

WDCN (2)
Nashville, Tennessee
Metropolitan Board of Education

TEXAS

KLRN (9)
Austin-San Antonio, Texas
Southwest Texas Educational Television Council

KAMU (15)
College Station, Texas
Texas A&M University

KEDT (16)*
Corpus Christi, Texas
South Texas Educational Broadcasting Council

KERA (13)
Dallas, Texas
Public Communication Foundation for North Texas

KUHT (8)
Houston, Texas
University of Houston

KNCT (46)
Killeen, Texas
Central Texas College

KTXT (5)
Lubbock, Texas
Texas Tech University

UTAH

KBYU (11)
Provo, Utah
Brigham Young University

KUED (7)
Salt Lake City, Utah
University of Utah

VERMONT

WETK (33)
Burlington, Vermont
WVER (28)
Rutland, Vermont
WVTB (20)
St. Johnsbury, Vermont
WVTA (41)
Windsor, Vermont
University of Vermont

VIRGINIA

WNVT (53)
Goldvein, Virginia
Northern Virginia Educational Television Association

WVPT (51)
Harrisonburg, Virginia
Shenandoah Valley Educational Television Corporation

WHRO (15)
Norfolk, Virginia
The Hampton Roads Educational Television Association, Inc.

WCVE (23)
Richmond, Virginia
WCVW (57)
Richmond, Virginia
Central Virginia Educational Television Corporation

WBRA (15)
Roanoke, Virginia
WSVN (47)
Norton, Virginia
Blue Ridge Educational Television Association Inc.

WASHINGTON

KPEC (56)
Lakewood Center, Washington
Clover Park School District 400
Pierce County

KWSU (10)
Pullman University
Washington State University

KCTS (9)
Seattle, Washington
University of Washington

KSPS (7)
Spokane, Washington
School District #81

KTPS (62)
Tacoma, Washington
Tacoma School District #10

KYVE (47)
Yakima, Washington
Yakima School District #7

WEST VIRGINIA

WSWP (9)†
Grandview, West Virginia
WMUL (33)
Huntington, West Virginia
West Virginia Educational
Broadcasting Authority

WWVU (24)
Morgantown, West Virginia
West Virginia Educational
Broadcasting Authority

WISCONSIN

WPNE (38)*
Green Bay, Wisconsin
Educational Communications Board
Board

WHA (21)
Madison, Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin

WMVS (10)
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
WMVT (36)
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
District #9 Area Board of
Vocational, Technical,
and Adult Education

PUERTO RICO

WIPR (6)
San Juan, Puerto Rico
WIPM (3)
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
Department of Education

VIRGIN ISLANDS

WTJX (12)*
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands
Virgin Islands Public
Television System

AMERICAN SAMOA

KVZK (2)
Pago Pago, American Samoa
Department of Education
Government of American Samoa

GUAM

KGTF (12)
Agana, Guam
Guam Educational Tele-
communications Commission

* Came on the air during fiscal year 1973.

† Stations operated independently from parent licensee.

Note: Stations not on the air but responded to the CPB annual survey:

KLCS
Los Angeles, California

WCPB
Baton Rouge, Louisiana